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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Court Upholds NRA Crop Cut

Dollfuss Survives Two Shots

Cuba Wars, Nears Intervention

Spain Menaces Lerroux's Rule

League Acts for Minorities

Mexico Calls Back 'Iron Man'

THE Federal Court in San Francisco upholds the constitutionality of the National Recovery Act in an agricultural adjustment case. A permanent injunction restrains Modesto, Calif., packers from distributing 80,000 cases of peaches canned in excess of their allotment under the industry's control agreement. Judge A. S. St. Sure holds that marketing agreements and licensing provisions are in accordance with the law and that Congress has the power to authorize restrictive measures. But of course the so-called bounty of nature still ignores man-made constitutions—And the wisdom of attempting progress by destruction still remains to be proved.

¶ Austria sees Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, Chancellor and holder of five Cabinet positions, shot twice, but not fatally, by a would-be assassin. With the exact motive in doubt, drastic action against Nazis and Socialists is planned by the police. Chancellor Dollfuss, who is publicly waylaid, has been much criticized for his autocratic seizure of the government machinery in his determined fight to save Austria from absorption by Germany. Here is one more argument against pistols—They are resorted to by those who represent no majority and often no right.

¶ Cuba comes to the verge of intervention by the United States. Imminent danger to American citizens, the only intervention cause admitted by the Washington Administration, threatens for a time, but a truce is arranged and Ambassador Sumner Welles conducts 24 Americans safely out of the danger zone. A long-expected battle occurs at the National Hotel in Havana, where 500 Cuban army officers have been virtual prisoners, and more than 40 soldiers and officers are killed—The United States gives the Cubans every opportunity and encouragement to set their own house in order.

¶ Spain sees itself on the verge of another political crisis. The speech of new Premier Alejandro Lerroux in opening the Cortes is received with such hostility that the régime of the veteran politician picked by President Zamora seems destined to be brief. Azaña, dethroned as Premier, strongly attacks his successor for postponing the Cortes instead of taking it into his confidence. Former Minister of Public Works Prieto declares the Socialists will not collaborate—Thus a new republic works off excess vigor in getting a good start.

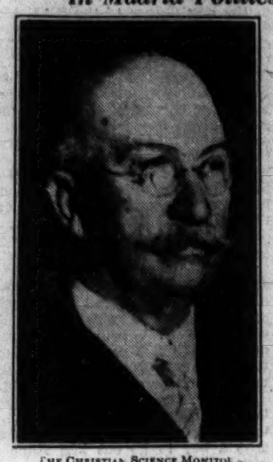
¶ New York City sees the Fusion campaign open with a smashing attack on Mayor John F. O'Brien and Joseph V. McKee by Judge Samuel Seabury. The man who drove Mayor Walker out of office calls O'Brien the mere pawn of John F. Curry and Tammany, and McKee the pliant, subservient tool who would deliver the city and Tammany control to Bronx Boss Flynn and Postmaster-General Farley, "arch spoilsman," or divide Fusion's power so that O'Brien may be reëlected—Fusion candidate Major LaGuardia promises to clean out Tammany parasites and save the city $50,000,000 a year.

¶ The League of Nations seeks an international agreement for the protection of racial, linguistic and religious minorities. The Council is to prepare a draft convention giving broader scope to protection than under existing treaties. Speakers plead for the German Jews. German delegate Dr. von Keller says Jews in Germany do not regard themselves as a minority and that the question is a democratic and social problem. Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia urges the great powers to assist emigration—Settlement of Jews in Palestine is his solution.

¶ Mexico calls former President Plutarco Elias Calles from retirement to become Minister of Finance. Mexico's "Iron Man" had hoped to sidestep office. His last emergence was in 1929, when he became Minister of War and Marine and in a businesslike manner crushed the revolt led by General Escobar—Now he will marshal the reluctant peso into the economic breach and attempt to halt the inroads of General Apathy.

¶ Japan looks hungrily toward the markets of the Occident. With modern machine equipment, modern management, and low labor costs, only tariff walls protect the Western worker from devastating competition. Unskilled industrial male labor is paid from 20 to 25 cents a day; skilled tool-makers get 84 cents. Spinning machinery in the textile mills is operated by girls who live comfortably in dormitories and are paid 20 cents a day. Steadily improving conditions for workers are the gift of the management—Labor organizations are not allowed to develop a voice of demand.

Center of New Crisis In Madrid Politics



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Alejandro Lerroux
Spanish Premier.

Powers Decide On Single Pact For Minorities

Present Safeguards Found Inadequate and Wide Convention Needed

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Oct. 3—An international agreement for the protection of racial, linguistic and religious minorities is to be sought by the League of Nations.

By drafting a convention which will give much broader scope to measures for minority protection than those embraced in existing treaties it is hoped to improve the situation of small European groups living under "alien" governments.

The political committee after a long debate approved a resolution of the Polish representative urging the Council to prepare a plan and submit it to the Assembly at its next session.

While the minorities question was dealt with from every angle, there was at least one point on which all speakers agreed. It was that present treaties are insufficient for minority protection, and that the League should boldly take action for a comprehensive convention which would give small racial and religious groups full security.

The position of German Jews was naturally in every delegate's thought, and even the German representative, Herr Friedrich von Keller, in the course of a long speech on the problem of minorities briefly referred to it. The Jewish question, he affirmed, should not be mixed up with the general problem of minorities since Jews in Germany did not consider themselves a minority either from the viewpoint of language or nationality. They had never expressed a desire to be considered or treated as a minority he contended.

Jews in Germany are perfectly free to exercise their religion, and the Jewish problem was a simple democratic and social problem which had been aggravated by the strong migration of Jews from eastern and western Europe, he declared. Herr von Keller added the view that the problem should be settled on its own individual merits without connection with the general question of minorities.

Shoe Manufacturers Asked to Compromise In Brockton Strike

Brockton's shoe manufacturers have been asked to make a concession in order to end the tremendous day-by-day costs resulting from the strike in that city by Mr. Edwin S. Smith Commissioner of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts. Mr Smith asked that the manufacturers reinstate shoe workers suspended from the Boot and Shoe Workers Union for non-payment of their dues, pending a decision by the National Labor Board.

His appeal for compromise is obviously an effort to bridge the gap between the present turbulent situation and its settlement, and to end the mounting losses.

"If the Brockton manufacturers are convinced," he said, "that they should offer a chance for their workers to go back to their jobs with the provision that no action would be taken against the suspended members of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union pending the labor board decision, it would be my hope that the Boot and Shoe Workers Union would not consider this step as a breach of contract.

"Rather, I believe it should be regarded as an emergency action of a temporary nature to provide much needed employment and prevent further loss to the industry until such time as the labor board is ready to make a decision."

The original arrangement of the labor board which provided for a return to work with payment of dues in escrow by suspended members of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union has been rejected by the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftmen which is the organization that is said to enlist the greater part of the workers in Brockton. A recent appeal to the Boot and Shoe Workers Union by a Brockton citizens' committee, asking that the employees be allowed to resume their jobs on the basis of waving the payment of dues by suspended members until such time as the labor board rendered its decision, was refused by union officials.

Lerroux Policy Raises Storm In New Cortes

Crisis Looms in Spain as Azaña Makes Strong Attack on Cabinet

Dissolution Expected

Delay in Calling Parliament and Dictatorial Acts Start Critics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, Oct. 3—The reception given to the speech of Señor Alejandro Lerroux, the new Prime Minister, at the opening of the Cortes was so hostile than another political crisis appears inevitable.

A strong attack by Señor Manuel Azaña, whose party, the Accion Republicana, was represented by the Minister of State, cut the ground from under the Premier's feet when he was charged with keeping the Cortes closed for several weeks instead of rendering an account of the Cabinet's intentions immediately after its formation.

Señor Lerroux did not outline his program, but promised to respect the constitution and execute the laws passed by the Cortes, but with leniency. He thought that the present Cortes was on its last legs, but he required their vote of confidence, without which he could not govern.

Socialist Attack

The state of feelings of the Socialists was interpreted by Señor Indalecio Prieto, ex-Minister of Public Works, in a slashing attack in the course of which he was rebuked by the Speaker for disrespect to President Zamora. He further said that the Socialists had finished collaborating with the governments of the Republic.

Dissolution followed by elections, while not relished, is now advocated as the only way out of the impasse. The situation is complicated by the resignation of the Catalan Government and the probable withdrawal of Señor Miguel Santalo, Minister of Communications, from the Cabinet, as the Esquerra Party which he represents is breaking up.

The decision of Señor Lerroux, not to hold parliamentary sessions until yesterday, occasioned some surprise and indignation among the opposition. The reason for the outcry was that Señor Lerroux, without waiting for the verdict of the Cortes on the composition of the new government, dismissed all the civil governors throughout Spain and replaced them with his own men. The inference from this action was that he had President Alcala Zamora's authority to dissolve the Cortes, and as an appeal to the country would then follow, he was already preparing the ground for the elections.

Crisis Over Budget

Unfortunately for the success of this plan, the new budget has still to be presented to Parliament and passed. As the late government engaged in many ambitious schemes and incurred heavy commitments under pressure from the Socialists, the refusal to proceed with them may well raise a storm of protests from labor, already eagerly pointing to Señor Lerroux as a reactionary and behaving, as in the case of the civil governors, like one "of the old school."

Among the big projects promoted by Señor Indalecio Prieto, the late Minister of Public Works, is the costly one of burrowing under Madrid to connect the various railway stations with one another. Opponents of the scheme see no particular purpose in it except to find employment for a few thousand workless. Over $3,000,000 has already been spent on this underground enterprise to complete which no less than a sum of $40,000,000 would be required.

It is reliably reported that Señor Guerra del Rio, the new Public Works Minister, contemplates the immediate cessation of the work and is negotiating with the Madrid Metropolitan Company for the transfer of the material employed and construction effected, for considerably under cost price.

Another expensive program of Señor Prieto is one involving the country in vast hydro-electric and irrigation schemes. After roundly condemning Señor Rafael Guadalhorce for his efforts under the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera of the same kind, the Socialists warmly approved Señor Prieto's generosity

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Ickes Has Three Jobs, But So Has His Wife

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Matching her "three-in-one" husband, job for job, Mrs. Harold L. Ickes last week moved into Washington—a Cabinet wife who'll commute to a Midwest career.

Mr. Ickes has tackled the jobs of Secretary of the Interior, Oil Administrator, and Public Works Administrator. Mrs. Ickes was claimed first by her job as a Republican Illinois legislator, second by her writings on the Southwest Indians, and got around to setting up housekeeping here only a few days ago.

The Ickes have chosen a house in a woodland setting, reached by a bridge across a ravine, an ideal spot to grow some of the Secretary's dahlias.

Citizens of Denver Aroused By Impending Public Sale Of Kidnaper's Machine Gun

Weapon Found in Storage Attached to Satisfy Judgment of Express Company—Officials Search for Way to Confiscate and Destroy Such Arms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 3—Protests rose from official quarters here yesterday against the impending auction Oct. 13 of a sub-machine gun and rifle found among the belongings of Albert L. Bates, convicted kidnaper. Although there is no state law against sale of the firearms, authorities are considering what action can be taken to prevent it.

Bates is one of the kidnapers of Mr. Charles F. Urschel, Oklahoma City oil man, and a reputed ally of George "Machine Gun" Kelly, recently apprehended desperado. Both men were wanted for many crimes.

The weapons were discovered in storage here and are to be sold—despite the fact that the machine gun may easily come into possession of criminals again—to satisfy a $1570 judgment held by the American Express Company resulting from Bates's alleged theft of travelers' checks from a Tupelo, Miss., bank.

Future Danger Shown

"Outrageous!" asserted Police Chief Albert T. Clark, whose men were responsible for the capture of Bates here last August. "This weapon should be confiscated and destroyed," he declared to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor when informed of the announced sale. "It will be simple for any gangster to buy the gun in at auction by proxy—or in person, so far as the law is concerned.

"And that is likely to happen because these guns are eagerly sought after, not only because of their usefulness but also because it gives mobsters a sense of 'prestige' to own one." Chief Clark said he would strive to prevent the sale although no state law forbids it.

"It is pure folly to let these machine guns get into criminal hands once we have them in our possession," commented Mayor George D. Begole, who promised a gang-free community to Denver citizens. "It is merciless to the brave men—men much braver than the criminals they pursue—on the police force to leave any possible avenue open to gangsters to obtain one of these terrible weapons. It would be all right to sell the gun to officials, but absolutely wrong to sell them publicly."

Safety Ordinance Planned

The Mayor said he would look into the matter of having suitable ordinances or laws adopted prohibiting such sales. He feels the present glaring incident reveals an intolerable inconsistency.

Mayor Begole said, "Our police have enough to think about without having the ridiculous situation set up whereby they find the very menaces in the form of weapons that they find sold back over their heads to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Seabury Attacks Tammany Bosses At Fusion Rally

Declares McKee's Record Affords Little Hope for Civic Reform

By Wyona Dashwood

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—In Old Cooper Union Hall, with its low ceiling and forest of supporting pillars, that in the history of boss rule in New York City is equally a cradle of liberty with Faneuil Hall of Boston, the 1933 Fusion of citizens against political spoilsmen let loose their war dogs against the Tribe of Tammany last night.

Phrases old in the philosophy of agitation sounded newly-minted in the enthusiasm for revolt that swept the packed auditorium and the plaza outside Peter Cooper's staid utilitarian building, where other thousands heard the candidates from improvised platforms.

"The time has come, the hour has struck," said Mr. Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State in the Wilson administration, and presiding officer of the rally, and a storm of applause affirmed his prophecy that "it is sounding the knell of corruption and thievery and graft."

Recalls Tweed Fight

Inside, outside, words took on clarion quality, ringing with the force of strong analogy to the historic occasion 60 years back when another generation assembled its forces to sweep the Tammany politicians out of office in a process that scattered Tweed and his followers to prison and exile.

It was the rising of the second curtain on the new insurgency against Tammany, and the background was not so much the bunting and the roster of candidacies of a campaign rally as it was three years of legislative inquiry out of which had come the banishment of Mayor James J. Walker four years ago; the removal of magistrates, the imprisonment of vice squad policemen the "tin box" brigade of exempt office-holders—all that had gone into the preparing time for the major offensive against today's political overlords of City Hall.

The record is written, and Judge Samuel Seabury—the man who spread it on the pages for all citizens to see how far their government had become a tool for spoils and patronage—was cheered to the echo when he predicted these will be overthrown, even as Tweed's ring had been.

"Looks at the Record"

Within the week he had seen this task become infinitely more complex in the addition to Fusion opposition of the "independent Democratic" candidacy of Joseph V. McKee, whom the inquiry upheaval and political accident have thrust into the local political foreground.

With ruthless zeal, Judge Seabury tore aside the glamour that has come to be attached to the McKee name through his six months as Acting Mayor following the resignation of Mayor Walker.

He looked at the record of Mr McKee's seven years in the Walker-Tammany Board of Estimate, where he "voted for all the salary grabs and for all the sinister contracts that were granted to grafting contractors," and of the effort to get him to take up the independent banner in the special election last year when he refused on the ground that he was a "100 per cent organization man."

Boos swept over the hall at the mention of the McKee name and that of Mayor O'Brien brought titters. The latter, Judge Seabury said, is ruled by Tammany Chief John F.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Wells Accredited With Keeping U. S. From Intervening

American Ambassador to Cuba Got Nationals Off During Truce

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—Only the brief truce arranged by Mr. Sumner Welles, American Ambassador, during which he removed 24 Americans from the immediate danger zone in Havana, prevented armed intervention during the siege of the National Hotel yesterday, it is said here.

For the only cause of intervention admitted by the Administration seemed present—imminent danger to American citizens. Mr. Welles was constantly in telephonic touch with the State Department, where preparations for armed action were rapidly surveyed, and tense excitement prevailed.

Great relief—later reflected in a congratulatory telegram to Mr. Welles—followed the news that he had arranged a truce and transported the Americans to safety.

Fundamentally, however, the Administration is more disturbed than ever with the Cuban situation. Hope is expressed that yesterday's fighting will clear the air, and open possibility of settling down. But apprehension is really grave, and the American fleet in Cuban waters is more ready for action than at any time in the past month.

Surrender of Officers In Havana Hotel Fails To End Street Fighting

HAVANA, Oct. 3 (AP)—Warfare in which at least 44 persons were killed and 89 wounded left Havana today on trigger-edge.

A day-long battle between several hundred officers barricaded in the National Hotel and the "enlisted

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Bankers' Clerk Bid Millions For Securities

Pecora, at Resumption of Wall Street Inquiry, Brings Out Fact

Was 'Dummy' in Deal

Dillon, Read & Co., Employers Got $1,000,000 for Distributing the Stock

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—A bookkeeper in the firm of Dillon, Read & Co., New York investment bankers' came into the limelight today with the disclosure that he was an important factor in the formation of the United States & Foreign Securities Corporation, in investment trust.

The bookkeeper's name came before the Senate Banking Committee as it resumed its Wall Street investigation after three months' recess. He was Mr. J. Perry Alcott, employee of Dillon, Read & Co. His entrance into the picture was described by Mr. Clarence Read, president of the company, as "a legal formality" while Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, the committee's counsel, described him as "a dummy."

It was a letter from Mr. Alcott to Mr. Robert O. Haywood, vice-president of the investment trust, which set forth the terms under which Dillon, Read & Co. would get control of and distribute 250,000 shares of first preferred stock, 50,000 shares of second preferred stock, and 1,000,000 shares of common stock. Mr. Alcott made an offer of $29,100,000 for the stock. Dillon, Read & Co. retained $1,000,000 as its fee for distribution.

Said It Was Lawyers' Doings

Mr. Dillon said that he could not explain why Mr. Alcott was used as a "go-between," but explained that it was the lawyers who carried out the arrangement between his company and the newly-formed investment trust.

Diversification of risk is the great advantage the investment trust offers to the public, Mr. Dillyon said. He explained that the money of the United States & Foreign Securities Corporation was divided as follows: 28.78 per cent, industrial securities; 20.52 per cent, public utilities; 6.18 per cent, steam utilities; 2.29, investment securities; 1.5, real estate; 17.25, Canadian securities; 1.45 municipal securities; 14.26, European securities; 6.58 per cent South American securities and 1.19 per cent in other foreign securities.

Mr. Dillon said the investment trust has paid 6 per cent interest through good years and bad since its establishment in 1924, and in addition has paid $13,000,000 in dividends.

Twenty-four companies whose securities Dillon, Read & Co. sold and which have directors who are also directors in Dillon, Read & Co., were listed by Mr. Dillon. Asked his opinion of the advisability of this practice which Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan last spring testified was necessary, Mr. Dillon said it seemed less important in his estimation than Mr. Morgan had made it appear. If the directors were not interlocked, he explained, the financing organization would be in a better position to criticize policies of the company and would get all the information needed on its financial status anyway.

Interest in Other Companies

Among the companies mentioned in which directors of Dillon, Read & Co., are also directors were the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company; A. F. Spaulding Brothers, United States & Foreign Securities Corporation, United States & International Securities Corporation; Union Oil Company of California; Loew's, Inc.; Victor Chemical

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Experts Plan Many Decades' Work To Figure Few Yards' Shift in Poles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust. — A slight movement in the position of the earth's poles, which has been going on for years, is now the subject of investigation in this city by Dr. Hisashi Kimura, an eminent Japanese astronomer, and the Government astronomer, Mr. George F. Dodwell.

Adelaide is one of the two astronomical observatory stations in the Southern Hemisphere chosen by the International Latitude Commission to assist in this important scientific study. The other is the La Plata observatory in the Argentine. The authorities at La Plata are now engaged in determining variations of latitude by observations based on the stars, and their data will be checked in Adelaide, which is on the same—thirty-fifth—parallel.

Some years must elapse, before the results will be known as it is only during the last two years that a variation of latitude, caused by the movement of the magnetic poles, has been noticeable. Mr. Dodwell explains that between 1924 and 1929 conflicting forces were at work which completely neutralized each other in their effect on the movement of the poles, and fresh observations had to be taken.

He adds that observations have been taken continuously at five different centers since 1900 in the Northern Hemisphere, all of them on the thirty-eighth parallel—at Cincinnati, Ohio, and Ukiah, Calif., Carloforte, Sardinia, and Tcharjui, Russian Turkestan. The observations at La Plata and Adelaide will be considered in conjunction with those made in the Northern Hemisphere and in this manner the exact variations will be determined.

"The movement of the poles, though well established," Mr. Dodwell says, "is governed by obscure causes. One of the most important factors is the melting of the ice cap at the poles. This, and such cyclical changes as earthquakes and submarine disturbances cause the poles to shift, though ever so slightly from their true positions, to which they return after describing what is almost a circular movement. The diameter of the circle is never more than a few yards, but it is sufficient to cause a variation in latitude, a factor that has to be allowed for in making accurate surveys. The actions of the moon and sun also influence the movement of the poles, but to what extent is not precisely known."

Dr. Kimura pointed out that the task could not be completed in their lifetime. The work must be carried on by another generation, and then another. So many things, apparently, influenced the variation of latitude, and each had to be observed. A tremendous amount of calculation was involved and every calculation had to be made to the smallest fraction.

Generators to Give 600,000 Work Hours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pittsburgh, Penna., Oct. 3

SIX hundred thousand hours of work were assured at the East Pittsburgh works of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company with the announcement today that the Government has awarded the company a $1,500,000 contract for two water wheel generators for the Boulder Dam project.

These units will be the largest of their kind in the United States, according to Westinghouse engineers, and will supply power for Los Angeles, Calif. Delivery of the first generator will be made in a year and a half, but work on it will start within a few weeks.

Giants Leading In First Game Of World Series

Carl Hubbell Is Pitching Masterly Ball Against American Leaguers

World Series Score

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1
New York	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	0

Batteries—Stewart, Russell and Sewell for Washington; Hubbell and Mancuso for New York.

POLO GROUNDS, New York, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Giants teed off on Wally Stewart in the opening game of the World Series with the Senators today, drove him from the box in the third and piled up a 4-to-0 lead behind Carl Hubbell's superb pitching before a near capacity crowd of 48,000.

With the screw ball and sweeping curve of Hubbell, National League southpaw ace, piling up six strikeouts in the first three innings, the Giants loosed a savage attack on Stewart, surprise left-handed pitching selection for the Senators, that brought the right-handed Jack Russell to his rescue after three straight singles with none out in the third.

Mel Ott, belting right fielder, opened the Giants' assault in the first with a home run drive into the lower right field stands with two out and Joe Moore resting on base by reason of Buddy Myer's fumble of his grounder.

George Davis, Giants center fielder, followed with a single through short, but Stewart got through the first without further scoring and lasted the second though Blondy Ryan nicked him for a single off Myer's glove and reached second when the Senators' usually reliable second baseman made his second error, a wild throw to first.

The third saw Stewart's finish as Hughie Critz, Bill Terry and Mel Ott each singled in succession to right field, Critz scoring on the third single. Russell came in and fanned Davis, but Terry scored on Travis Jackson's infield out for the second run of the inning and the Giants' fourth. Russell got Mancuso on a long fly to center field for the final out in the third.

Meanwhile Hubbell, with 10 shutouts to his credit in 24 victories through the last National League season, was in marvelous form. He fanned Myer, Goose Goslin and Heinie Manush in a row to start his game, got Joe Kuhel on strikes for the final out in the second, and struck out Ossie Bluege and Stewart in the third. Only one hit was made off him in the first three innings.

First Inning

Washington—Myer, Goslin and Manush all struck out. In each case the batter swung at the third strike No hits, no runs, no errors.

New York—Moore hit sharply to Myer and was safe when the second baseman juggled the ball for an error. Critz flied out to Goslin. Terry fouled out to Sewell who made the catch halfway between the plate and first-base coaching box. Ott drove a home run into the lower right field stands scoring Moore ahead of him. Davis singled sharply past Cronin. Jackson lifted a high fly to Schulte. Two runs, two hits, one error, one left.

Second Inning

Washington—Cronin singled between Jackson and Ryan on a slow dribbler. Schulte bunted to Hubbell and Cronin was forced at second,

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Things Present

We have long felt that a barber should stick to his shears, but a barber out in Illinois told a farmer a thing or two that made excellent material for an editorial, "Advertising Milk."

The illustrated article on the Home Building and Gardening page will bring back pleasant memories of the habitant cottages of Quebec.

Meet Flossie, pig extraordinary, on the Home Forum page.

Basic English is being widely discussed as an international language. An article written by the man who developed it will be found on the Progress in Education page.

Another Letter Puzzle appears on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Wednesday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions — Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Come Play, and another adventure with that illustrious squirrel, Roger P. Scroggins.

Labor to Open Drive Against Profiteering

Government Sought as Partner in Endeavor to Help Worker

Rising Prices Cited

Independent Labor Party Backed in Resolution Before Convention

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—The American Federation of Labor plans to launch an intensive drive to curb profiteering and hopes to enlist the Federal Government as a full partner.

New emphasis was put on this matter with announcement yesterday by Mr. William Green, president of the federation, that the rising cost of living has wiped out the gains in wages for the average federation member.

"The average monthly income for the individual worker has increased only 6.9 per cent since March," Mr. Green reported, "while the cost of living has increased 7.1 per cent. These figures cover 15 industries."

Although the individual worker who had a job before March 4 is adversely affected, so far as these figures present a correct picture, Mr. Green explained that total purchasing power of the nation has been vastly increased since March by the employment of 2,800,000 new workers.

Gain in Buying Power

Buying power of the country, he said, increased $310,000,000 a month, or $3,720,000,000 for the year, by this development — the chief practical expression thus far of what business recovery means for the workers.

Today's session of the convention adjourned early while the work of the conference proceeded in committee.

Resolutions of a far-reaching character were introduced which, if adopted, will materially change the direction of the whole American labor movement. One of these resolutions, from Mr. Michael F. Tighe, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, would set up an independent labor party in the United States, after the fashion of the British Labor Party. Neither the Republican nor Democratic parties can be counted upon to further the social legislation wanted by labor, Mr. Tighe declared.

The resolution from Mr. John L. Lewis increasing the number of the executive council from 8 to 25 was quietly introduced yesterday. Round this will center one of the greatest contests in the convention, since it reports an attempt to wrest power from the conservative group now in control of the federation and make a place for the large new elements which are joining the labor ranks.

Resolution on Insurance

Federal legislation to make unemployment insurance and old-age insurance compulsory was urged in resolutions introduced by Mr. Philip Ickler of the Central Labor Union, Pensacola, Fla.

Mr. Frank B. Powers of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America introduced a resolution calling attention to the alleged anti-union policy of the Associated Press, as apart from the United Press and I. N. S., in the former's dealings with the telegraphers' union. The A. P. had refused to deal with the union, it was charged.

Resolutions supporting security of depositors in banks, increased labor representation on NRA committees, setting up a "federal technological research and statistical division," and others on widely different subjects were among those pending before the conference.

An international aspect to the conference was given by the presence of Mr. James A. Hall of England, representing the British Labor Union, who gave unofficial comment today on the NRA program as he sees it.

Mr. Hall says if the NRA fails, he expects to see America adopt state Socialism.

"My personal opinion—and I think I shall be quoting the sentiments of the British nation—is that the steps taken by President Roosevelt and the large responsibilities he has assumed are such that we can safely say it is one of the boldest attempts ever made by any statesman.

"The President can be sure that the working classes in Britain—and indeed, all of the world—are watching the progress of his plan, and he will have the fraternal good wishes of the British people for his triumph.

"I feel that America, like England, is determined not to have a dictatorship, either from the Left or the Right (radicals or conservatives) because a dictatorship means primarily the destruction of democratic government."

Mollisons Again Attempt Take-Off From Ontario

WASAGA BEACH, Ont., Oct. 3 (AP)—The hopes of Jim and Amy Mollison to take off today on a distance flight attempt suffered a setback when the undercarriage of their plane was twisted during the third effort to get off the ground.

The heavily loaded machine plunged downward when it was five feet in the air. Weather conditions were favorable for the takeoff, but the craft, the Seafarer II, could not gather enough momentum. The Mollisons planned to fly to Baghdad.

Denver Citizens Aroused by Sale Of Machine Gun

(Continued from Page 1)

criminal elements. I don't just offhand know who would want a machine gun except for illegal purposes."

Despite aroused public and official opinion, preparations for the sale continued, according to Mr. T. H Williams, chief clerk in the sheriff's office, who will conduct the auction.

The machine gun is at present at the office of Mr. Thomas J. Morrissey, federal attorney. Mr. Williams said that despite the reluctance of the sheriff's office to permit the gun to pass into doubtful hands, the sale would be advertised and conducted according to the court order and law.

Mr. Morrissey would make no comment, but said he was awaiting word from Washington before turning the gun over to the sheriff's office for sale.

Sale of Criminals' Guns Spiked in Massachusetts

In Massachusetts there is a law that spikes the smoking gun of the criminal. Under this law it is practically impossible for firearms taken from criminals by police to get back into criminal hands again. Weapons seized in the apprehension of criminals almost invariably are taken down the harbor in the state police boat and tossed into the briny depths off Boston Light.

The law provides that all firearms used as evidence against persons convicted of a crime shall be turned over to the Commissioner of Public Safety. Unless the firearm is particularly valuable, it is usually destroyed. Occasionally the commissioner may sell a gun turned over by the courts to a reputable collector. A machine gun, even a subcaliber type, cannot be sold in Massachusetts to anyone without a license, which virtually restricts its sale to police.

Every precaution is taken to make sure that firearms turned over to the Department of Public Safety are forever silenced.

Jewish Professor Dismissed

HAMBURG, Ger., Oct. 3 (AP)—Prof. Albrecht Mendelssohn - Bartholdy, grandson of the composer Mendelssohn, has been dismissed as head of the University of Hamburg because of his Jewish nationality.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Police Station May Become Night Club But Officer O'Rourke Shakes His Head

A scratch of the pen in City Hall, and the old La Grange Street police station will become a night club.

Along the narrow dimness of La Grange Street rumor runs in a thread of sharp brilliance. In the backstage of the near future a new Cinderella prepares her makeup.

Another scratch of the pen and she will appear against a background of flaring electric lights and moaning saxophones, a tinsel-trimmed Cinderella, with the grime and dust of the night court under her satin slippers and the gleam of vanished blue lights still shadowing her eyes.

Officer O'Rourke rocks on his heels as he gazes up the shabby face of the old station. "Cinderella is it?" he growls to himself. "Well, its watching your step you want to be doing, my fine lady. For its a strange place you've picked for a party, surely."

Reminiscence gleams briefly in his eyes. "Sure, there's corners there will take some cleaning and some scrubbing. There's shadows there that will take a power of electricity to light up."

He slaps the curbstone with broad and heavy sole.

"Can you picture it now," he murmurs, "with the floors being scoured by dancing slippers, and the music floating to the street like a wind out of the west and it summer. And never a rush of big brogans for the door when a riot call sounds. And nivir a pounding on the high desk for it will be gone entirely."

A chuckle wells up out from Officer O'Rourke's chest, and humor chases the reminiscence out of his eyes.

"But it's watching your step you'd better be doing, my fine lady. For the tale comes to me now as my mother used to tell it. How, when the time for going home wasn't observed according to the rules, Cinderella's coach and four disappeared entirely, and there was nothing left but a pumpkin and some mice, and herself in the ould rags and tatters that she had in the beginning."

He paused as he turned to go.

"And it's here, if it's any place, that the patrol wagon should be able to find its way if it was called for in a great hurry. For if a coach and four could get itself turned back into a pumpkin and some mice it's not past believing that a limousine might get turned around into a patrol wagon."

Bankers' Clerk Bid $29,100,000 for Stock

(Continued from Page 1)

Works; the Warner Company, and Educational Pictures, Inc.

At the outset of the hearing Mr. Pecora announced that his investigators had the fullest cooperation, courtesy and assistance from Dillon, Read & Co., in acquiring information concerning its practices.

Mr. Dillon described his firm as a joint stock corporation and said he owned the majority of the stock. It no longer engages in any private bank business, as the Morgan company does, he said. Mr. Dillon testified that he was for a number of years a director in the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company and the Chase National Bank, but had resigned when the Glass-Steagall Act made it illegal for him to hold these positions in commercial banking firms. He said it was of no advantage for him to sit on those boards as it takes all his time to run his own business.

In answer to a question concerning the reorganized Dodge Motor Company, Mr. Dillon admitted that sometimes, even though the management owned only 15 per cent of the stock, it would be practically impossible to organize the other stockholders to oust this group "unless something was radically wrong."

Prize Winners Bask In Public's Esteem At Vegetable Show

Hungry? Just drop around to Horticultural Hall and view the exhibit of fall fruits and vegetables. "Eatin' is half smellin'," according to some master culinary artists, and, as one little girl told her mother this morning, "Everything just smells 'scrumptious.'"

Today, tomorrow and the next day, the leek and endive, carrot and pumpkin reign in green and golden glory with the quince and apple, grape and peach in a kingdom all their own. All through the country farmers are picking and gathering in first-prize winners, victorious over their neighbors' products whether exhibited or not.

One naturally seeks out the biggest grape clusters first when the nose leads in this direction and purple Concords, red Agawams and white Niagaras seem to hold the center of attraction. In the apple section, the six New England favorites are featured, the Greening, Delicious, McIntosh, Northern Spy, Wealthy and Baldwin.

Members of the agricultural class of the Jamaica Plain High School show what they have learned in a practical way by exhibiting fruits and vegetables from their Newton farms. They came to "market" with the farmers early this morning and filled their cubbyhole with the finest of eggplants, huge winter squashes, peppers, decorative gourds, celery, fine potatoes, and of course the usual run of things like cabbages, onions, corn, lettuce and kohl-rabi.

Riotous color reflecting captured sunshine bursts out in exotic hues to dazzle the public's eye and tell a tale of whispered alchemy unfolding in our forests. The Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University has brought to the show tiny red, yellow and greenish apples, scarcely as large as cranberries, to illustrate the sour, uninviting wild apples from which mankind has produced the large, delicious fruit of today.

University in Exile Open

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—Modeled on the lines of a German university with a faculty of 10 internationally-known professors who have been dismissed or furloughed from German institutions, the University in Exile, a graduate school of political and social science, is open today at the New School for Social Research here, following the inauguration of the first semester yesterday.

Chicago Streets Rumble to Tread Of Legion's Host

120,000 Men March All Day Acclaimed by Plaudits of the Multitude

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 3 — The American Legion stepped out in parade today.

Brilliantly uniformed men and women from American Legion Posts in every part of the country, marching in 48 state groups with the District of Columbia thrown in for good measure, gave Chicago an all-day procession such as it probably never saw before.

Promptly at 10 o'clock in blaze of morning sunlight which lighted up the gold and silver and copper of helmets and the bright blues and yellows and reds of uniforms, the peace-time army started its march down Michigan Avenue. The march was to last until late afternoon in order to make a place for all of the estimated 120,000 World War veterans, here in American Legion convention.

The parade was made varied by the local color of the different marching groups. Some had devised floats to tell the wonders of their home state. A Rhinelander, Wis. post had fitted out an automobile to look like a birch-bark house with a small balsam and spruce forest around it. In the evergreen inclosed trailer, two deer nibbled the greenery unconcernedly.

A Post from Rockport, Mass., rigged their automobile to look like a ship, suggesting the marine atmosphere of their home town. Ottawa, Ill., had disguised an automobile to resemble its historic "starved rock," with pines to give the realistic touch.

Queen Pelts Policemen

Mississippi sent a float in which Mardi Gras style sat a queen and her court tollsing balls of cotton at the policemen guarding the curbs. New Hampshire told its story with a banner carried by its legionnaires which read "New Hampshire, Land of Scenic Splendor."

Some of the posts suggested their home towns with colors and costumes. Glendale, Calif., sent a band costumed like Spanish gentlemen, introusers of orange, red and green satin. Hollywood's band was invivid orange, with touches of blue. Lakeland, Fla., uniforms bore an orange and orange blossom insignia. Reno, Nev., legionnaires came as cowboys.

Tennessee legionnaires had a unique escort. Twelve of the state's highway police rode up here for the parade on their motorcycles. The Tennessee boys wore maps of their state on their caps.

While many of the bands were costumed with an eye to beauty, in electric blues, in vivid greens, in contrasting purple and white and so on, others strove for realism, wearing the olive drab and smearing their uniforms and faces with mud of the trenches.

For comic relief there were the "engines" of the Forty-and-Eight, American Legion Society clever reproductions of French freight trains which played so important a part in the life of American boys on their way to the battlefront some 16 years ago. The engines were disguised automobiles, the freight cars trailers, and the French inscriptions were obviously of American manufacture, such as "Etat de Kentucky." So it went hour after hour, with bands playing marches and familiar war tunes, "Keep the Home Fires Burning," "Madelon," with the bells of the Forty-and-Eight engines ringing, with guns booming and army planes now and again thundering information overhead.

Go On With Program

Meanwhile the Legionnaires, after having enthusiastically applauded President Roosevelt's declaration that they must wait along with other citizens for federal assistance, proceeded with plans to bring before the convention their rehabilitation program which declares in contradiction to the President, that every veteran is entitled to free federal hospitalization for any ailment, whether suffered since the armistice or not.

The President, with a wide smile tempering his words, yesterday had made it clear that the Government would stand for no such "special privilege."

"The fact of his having worn a uniform does not mean that he can demand and receive from his Government a benefit which no other citizen receives," the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the nation told the veterans.

The President made it clear, however, that the veteran disabled by injury or disease while serving his country would be taken care of by the Government. It is the duty, first of the community, and then the state, he said, to care for those whose ailments have been incurred since the war.

Veteran leaders today frankly expressed their disagreement with the President's views.

"The ex-soldier who is unable to pay for his own hospitalization should be cared for by the Federal Government," declared Mr. Louis A. Johnson, national commander. "That always has been my belief. We will continue to maintain that the war veteran is not in the same position as the average citizen, because of his service to his country in time of war."

Following the address the President visited the grave of Mayor Anton Cermak of Chicago, who was fatally shot in Florida by an assassin who had meant to kill the then President-elect.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt visited a Century of Progress exposition as guests of Mr. Rufus C. Dawes, president of the fair, and had lunch in the Administration Building. A salute of 21 guns was fired, on their arrival and also on their departure. The President left for New York by train and Mrs. Roosevelt took an airplane to New York.

Last night, the rehabilitation committee, after drawing up its four-point program, tabled resolutions asking an investigation of Brig-Gen. Frank T. Hines, administrator of the Veterans' Affairs at Washington. In spite of this action, however, the Pennsylvania delegation held the issue would be brought before the convention. They said that General Hines was guilty of mismanagement.

County Has $40,000; Owes $0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montgomery, Ala.

TALLADEGA COUNTY, Alabama, lays claim to being one of the few counties in the United States that not only has no outstanding indebtedness, but has money in the bank.

The fact was brought out during a hearing before the state public works advisory board, in which the county applied for a loan of $70,000 for a public-construction program.

Talladega County, Probate Judge A. E. Hammett showed, actually is saving money while other counties are barely holding their own or sinking deeper into the mire of obligation. The county now has a $40,000 bank account.

"There are probably other counties which claim to be out of debt," he said. "I can't tell you about them. All I know is that we actually and literally owe nothing more than current expenses for the month."

The advisory board took the application under advisement, and Talladega County is hopeful.

Legion Auxiliary Acts In New National Service

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 3—Women of the American Legion Auxiliary organized in 8000 communities—wives, mothers and sisters of Legionnaires and some ex-service women themselves—were summoned to a new service comparable to that which they gave in the World War at their annual convention in session here.

They were asked "to enlist for service to our country under the Blue Eagle of the NRA and to move forward to attack the grave problem of unemployment that is confronting our country," by Mrs. S. Alford Blackburn, of Versailles, Ky., national president, in her report to the convention.

"Sixteen years ago," she said, "the women who now comprise our membership united behind the fighting ranks and did all within their power for the national cause. Today, it is the auxiliary's duty to rekindle in the hearts of all American women a flaming patriotism that will again sweep them forward in the united effort of America."

Already many departments and units of the auxiliary have responded to this new call, Mrs. Blackburn said.

What a red poppy has done for veterans and needy children was told in the form of a continued story as reports from different state departments came in. The poppy is the bright red artificial flower sold in all parts of the United States just before Memorial Day in the spring, which the public pays for with contributions, because it knows vaguely the proceeds go toward veterans relief.

How much is accomplished with the dimes and quarters and other amounts dropped in the boxes in exchange for poppies was seen as it was reported that the money did a double service. First, part of it went to pay veterans in hospitals at a rate of 2 or 3 cents apiece for making the poppies, a task which kept many of them busy a good part of the year and gave them the satisfaction of earning money.

Then, when the profits were figured, enough remained for extensive work in the field of rehabilitation and child welfare. Reports from 36 states indicated a net profit of $152,519 last year in this territory. This was used to make holiday gifts for disabled veterans in hospitals, and to buy clothes and other necessities for needy children.

All through the Legion's programs women are playing an important part. It is commented by veterans of many conventions that there are more "women folks" here this year than usual, perhaps because of the Chicago world's fair. Women in uniform serve as assistant sergeants-at-arms in convention sessions. Women are called to the platform as speakers and guests.

Women legionnaires are also active. Trim in their military belted uniforms, these women who served as nurses, yeomen and in signal corps service held a reunion of their own at the Palmer House in the form of a dinner attended by about 400 of their number. Mrs. Ada Crocker, commander of Jane A. Delano Post, Chicago, one of three women's posts in this city, said that in sending invitations to ex-service women for the banquet she learned that women were not only active in men's posts but that in at least two cases, in Wisconsin and Florida, were serving as commanders.

Last night Mr. Louis A. Johnson, Legion commander, carried to the auxiliary the greetings of President Roosevelt, and praised the "fighting auxiliary" for its patriotism despite economic hardship.

Princess Cantacuzene, granddaughter of General Grant, told the women to cope with Communism, Socialism, and anarchy by display of a "militant, aggressive, and fearless front."

Miss Anna Manion of Waltham, Mass., was chosen last night as vice-president of the eastern division.

At the meeting of the National Yeoman F., a service organization of women, last night, Miss Margery Cormack of Hartford, Conn., was named president.

Schools Taught NRA System by Speakers At Assembly Periods

Schools and colleges in Massachusetts are enthusiastically responding to the State Recovery Board's campaign to educate youth in the significance of the NRA, Mr. Paul G. Richter, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Junior NRA Committee, reported today.

Despite the fact that there has been some criticism of flying the blue-eagle banner in schools on the ground that it borders on outright propaganda, Mr. Richter declares that many requests are coming in for NRA speakers to address assembly periods, not only in high schools, but in other educational institutions throughout the State.

"We are not going into these schools and demanding or asking them to give time to an NRA speaker," he went on. "In most cases it appears to be a desire on the part of the students to know more about codes and NRA principles. Youth certainly is not a part of any setup to exploit the NRA in a manner which could be called propaganda."

Mr. Richter points out that the type of educational NRA publicity used in schools is not the kind that stirs a boy to go out and stone a man's store window because it does not bear a blue-eagle sticker.

He said that the speakers tell of the sweat shop conditions and the "chiseler" and many other situations in business that most boys and girls never hear of. They tell of what the NRA has done and will do to stem this tide which threatened to undermine the entire American business structure.

"It is our objective to urge young people to see that they are in a changing economic era," Mr. Richter declared. "No high pressure sales talks are used to merely 'sell' the NRA. Our method of approach is a conservative and constructive appeal for youth's support and encouragement in the government's recovery activities."

Mr. Richter said that Harvard University is to aid unofficially the NRA youth campaign in Massachusetts. More than 50 students in a public speaking class are preparing addresses with material supplied by the State Board. Two or three of the best speeches will be selected and given by the students before various school assemblies in the State.

Competitive Tests Kept For Boston 'Blue-Coats'

Boston's "blue-coats" will not be promoted on the basis of noncompetitive examinations.

Mr. James M. Hurley, state civil service commissioner, yesterday delivered a "thumbs down" verdict against this proposal by Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, Boston police commissioner. "The present open competitive system is the best and fairest system for all concerned," Mr. Hurley said.

American Smelting at 50 Per Cent

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—American Smelting & Refining Co. is running about 50 per cent of capacity, President Guggenheim estimates, and if the trend is maintained, it is likely to take on more employees. Returning from a 3½ months' European tour, he said conditions abroad are much improved over last year, and the outlook is considered more promising by business leaders.

Dollfuss Carries On In Spite of Attack

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Oct. 3—All shades of political opinion here join in rejoicing that Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss was not seriously hurt as the result of the attack by a former soldier who fired two shots at close range at the Chancellor.

Both bullets took effect, but happily the wound was only slight, and Dr. Dollfuss is continuing to carry on his work as usual.

Political violence is very rare in Austria, but events of the past few weeks have intensified antagonisms. It is hoped that today's outrage will serve to ameliorate rather than inflame party passions.

Chinese Accuse Japanese Of Instigating Disorders

SHANGHAI, Oct. 3 (AP)—Chinese quarters accused the Japanese today of instigating disorders in the North China demilitarized zone so as to justify occupation of the area, in which bandit operations were said to be increasing.

Foreign sources said brigands kidnaped 300 persons in a town near Funing. Japanese military forces refused to let Chinese troops enter the district to fight the bandits.

Student Flies to School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The boy who trudged miles to school and deemed it no hardship, would stand aghast at the method of transportation employed by h prototype of today. Mr. Eugene Ely, a student at Porter Military Academy, came to school in an airplane from his home in Akron, Ohio, for the current session. He has been given permission by his mother, who accompanied him on the flight, to fly home whenever he gets a holiday.

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Judges Consider Long-Range Plan To Speed Justice

Conference at Washington Finds Court Calendars Seriously Congested

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—Long-range plans for speeding up justice in the federal courts were discussed by Chief Justice Hughes with the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General and the 10 senior Judges of the various Circuit Courts at the annual "Judicial Conference" just completed here.

An "imperative" need for additional judges in some jurisdictions was reported by the conference if the Government's legal machinery is to operate efficiently. Statistics of pending cases, released in connection with the statement by the Chief Justice, show that serious congestion still prevails in some localities, particularly in the Southern District of New York and the Southern District of California, New York and Los Angeles respectively, but that some of the lag has been cut down in the past year.

Besides the immediate need of more judges to keep the Government's law dockets up to date, far-reaching proposals for revising and simplifying judicial procedure were taken up by the combined leaders of the high courts and the Justice Department and the first batch of recommendations were issued.

Changes in Procedure

In addition to this the views of the Circuit Courts all over the country were obtained by the Supreme Court on the subject of proposed changes in procedure in criminal cases. Last year Congress authorized the Supreme Court to take procedure in criminal cases into its own hands from the point in the trial after the verdict had been rendered.

At the conference now just held, the Chief Justice heard reports and recommendations from circuit judges which brought out, he announced, "vividly and in detail, the existing causes of delays in the prosecution of criminal appeals and the remedies which may be deemed available." The first positive move of the Supreme Court in the long-awaited reform is expected to follow shortly on the conference just concluded.

As to court congestion, the Chief Justice announced two additional district judges in New York and two new district judges for California are "imperatively required," with further increases in judges needed in other localities with less pressing urgency. During the 1933 fiscal year, 197,384 cases in federal courts were commenced, and 205,629 were terminated.

Cutting Red Tape

Several recommendations for snipping judicial red tape were offered by the conference to Congress. One is to eliminate the need of lengthy and expensive new grand jury hearings when it develops that one of the jurors at the first hearing is disqualified. The conference proposes that if 12 jurors are qualified, then the indictment shall stand. In other words, it will be easy to overcome a prolific source of delay in securing indictments by having a couple of extra members of a grand jury.

In the same vein, the conference recommends authority in criminal cases to let the Government reindict in a succeeding term of court under certain circumstances where a demurrer or dilatory plea has been previously entered.

The conference also recommends that the ancient rule that a husband or wife shall not testify for or against the spouse be amended to permit such testimony to be taken if and when the husband or wife desires to give it.

Monitor News Changes Radio Station on Oct. 5

On Thursday, Oct. 5, the evening radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will shift from Station WHDH to Station WBZ and WBZA, and will be heard at the new hour of 5:15 o'clock. WBZ operates in synchronism with WBZA on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is 303 meters, with a power of 25,000 watts.

The present noonday daily radiocast at 11:45 a. m., Fridays at noon, will continue on WBZ as usual.

Because of program commitments the evening radiocasts on WBZ, Saturday, Oct. 7 and 14, will be heard 15 minutes later at 5:30 o'clock.

Seabury Leads Anti-Boss Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

Curry "in all respects." In the same way, he continued, Mr. McKee if elected, would be dominated by Mr. Edward J. Flynn, Democratic leader of the Bronx.

Both leaders want the spoils of politics, he said, "not to help the city, but to strengthen their political machine."

With an emphasis that the intently heeding crowd cheered, Judge Seabury declared his confidence that the citizens would meet the challenge to recapture their government from the bosses and elect the whole Fusion ticket.

Some Strikers Return To Pennsylvania Mines

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 3 (AP)—More than 20,000 coal miners were reported to have returned to work in four western Pennsylvania counties today in the first concerted movement back to the mines since the beginning of the "holiday" three weeks ago.

On the other hand more than 75,000 coal miners refused to go back to the pits today. Most mines in the vast bituminous coal fields of western Pennsylvania were closed and picketing was widespread.

Surrender Fails To Halt Warfare In Cuban Capital

(Continued from Page 1)

men's" army yesterday did not end with the surrender of the officers.

Through the night, bullets whizzed in the streets and Havana, which has seen recent governments rise and fall with much bloodshed, discovered today that a truce had not yet been called.

What the ABC revolutionary society would do stood out as today's major enigma. That militant organization failed to take the officers' side actively in the storming of the hotel yesterday, preferring to maintain an "expectant" attitude.

The events were believed not to have lessened the ABC opposition to President Ramon Grau San Martin and many professed to foresee a nearly continuous guerrilla warfare such as that against former President Machado, who fled before a revolution in August.

Chief-of-Staff Fulgencio Batista's army, student supporters of the Grau régime, and the radical branch of the ABC were elated over what they called yesterday's victory and rejoiced that the United States had not "interfered."

Many Cubans, however, mourned their dead and blamed the United States bitterly for not acting to prevent the bloodshed.

Fighting that began at dawn Monday and continued almost uninterruptedly through the day with a virtual barrage and counter firing from the hotel paused late in the afternoon for an armistice, but was resumed for 20 minutes, after which the officers surrendered peacefully and were taken to prisons or hospitals.

Señor Ulciceno Franco, police chief, gave as a reason for the outbreak of the long-expected battle at the National that "the officers were daily provoking unpleasant incidents and their defiant attitude made a showdown necessary."

Many wives of the officers besieged the American Embassy with appeals to Mr. Sumner Welles, Ambassador, for action. They said Mr. Welles informed them that only President Roosevelt had authority to order American intervention.

At the presidential palace it was learned Señor Marquez Sterling, Cuban Ambassador at Washington had informed the Cuban Government the American Administration had not changed its attitude on intervening.

Havana Fighting Fails To Alter U. S. Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—No change in American policy and emphatically no armed intervention has resulted from the loss of an American life in Cuban street fighting, Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, announced yesterday.

"Of course, everybody is very sorry," he stated, "but the situation barring these domestic and local disturbances is the same as before. There is no change in policy. We are, however, very desirous to see Americans in Cuba exercise care, caution, and diligence in avoiding danger, especially when it is manifest that danger is imminent."

Once more, therefore, the Administration proves its determination not to take traditional action and land troops in Cuba. Nevertheless the gravity of conditions in Cuba for the Grau San Martin Government is taken very seriously here.

Lotspeich, Long-Time Resident of Havana

CHICAGO, Oct. 3 (AP)—Mr. Robert G. Lotspeich, American killed in Havana in the siege of the National Hotel yesterday, was assistant sales manager for the Cuban organization of Compania Internacional Swift. He was a native of London, Ohio.

Mr. Lotspeich had been in Cuba since 1904, when he went there as part of the administration of Gen Leonard Wood during the American occupation after the Spanish-American War. After leaving the army in 1908, he remained as a Swift employee.

Marines Ready for Cuba

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Navy Department officials said today that the Battleship Wyoming, which takes 541 marines aboard at Norfolk tomorrow, may go to Cuban waters., Its course will depend on developments.

Fifteen hundred marines are available at Quantico, Va., ready to leave on a moment's notice if necessary, while 1000 more can be dispatched speedily from Haiti.

Signs of Revolt

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Big Storm Breaks In Spanish Cortes

(Continued from Page 1)

with public funds to be applied, it was claimed, toward raising Spain to the greatest "white coal" owner in Europe.

Lefts Likely to Combine

The change of government, after business circles had long been looking askance at these vast plans, regarded as intended to favor one class, will, it is anticipated, bring a change of viewpoint so drastic that an outcry from the Socialists may be inevitable. Reports from various parts of Spain already tend to confirm the impression that the danger of a collaboration between Socialists, Communists and Syndicalists does exist.

At a series of meetings, an extraordinary council composed of the Ministers of Agriculture, Education and Finance has been considering the situations arising out of the Land Reform Law and of the prohibition of teaching by Religious Orders. On the handling of these two most vital problems may depend the entire orientation of the régime and the future of the republic. The revolutionary party, backed by labor, demands the fulfillment of these laws while millions of Spaniards, perhaps the majority, would like to see both laws modified, if not scrapped.

Landowners, farmers and many who are both small owners and workers at the same time maintain today that the situation made by attempts to reform agrarian Spain by Socialist panacea has become unbearable and threatens to ruin the nation's chief source of income. The "sovereign" remedies tried by the late governments included the confiscation of large estates to be divided up among the peasants.

Class Feelings Raised

Unfortunately, the peasants have little money to cultivate the land and the promised formation of a banking syndicate to finance peasant communities has not taken place. So whereas the confusion and distress caused by the promulgation of laws hitherto found purely destructive have raised strong class feelings, this Government, which has not been elected by suffrage, is without the necessary mandate to modify them profoundly. The big problem before the new Premier is how to make the best of a bad job.

Not the least of the farmers' grievances is the prohibition to employ labor not resident in the district of the employer. Farmers also maintain that the high rate of wages for labor fixed by the authorities means ruin to them. Rather than sow at a loss, they prefer not to sow at all. This and other problems are of such vital importance from their influence on food supplies and prices, as well as unemployment, that they are being dealt with urgently at special ministerial meetings.

Señor Lerroux's appointment of radical Socialists, whose "Left" tendencies are marked, to the portfolios of Agriculture and Education is held to be a good move, as to some extent it will safeguard the new Government from the charge that it is "bourgeois" and reactionary, should it go so far as to declare the present Land Reform Law unpracticable.

Antarctic 'Code' Very Amusing, Penguin Tells Dizzy Blue Eagle

Territory Too Cold for Codes, and Besides Night Work Provisions Are Too Drastic for Workers in Those Parts, Says the Penguin to the Eagle

Clutching a cog wheel in one claw and a handful of thunderbolts in the other, a slightly dizzy blue eagle alighted on the South Pole. On its noble brow were a half-dozen creases indicative of deep thought—creases that were not there when it took off from its own native habitat. The creases multiplied and grew deeper as it held a one-sided conversation with a swaggering buck penguin.

"NRA," hooted the penguin. "That's a laugh! Code! Blue boy, you're a panic. Everybody on the Byrd antarctic expedition under the NRA code. How are you going to do it? Go ahead, you tell me."

The blue eagle looked a little unsure and the penguin went on. "We've got a night down here, big boy. After a twilight that lasts maybe a month the sun goes down and doesn't come up again for four months. And you're coming down here with a code that has a clause about night work. Go on, tell me some more.

The blue eagle gathered its dignity and sat up a little straighter on the pole. "Darkness or light makes little difference," he remarked stiffly. "After all, the main concern is that the NRA code of hours shall not be violated. I have it on good authority—"

The penguin, unimpressed, broke in scoffingly. "Says you! Listen friend, I've seen a lot of expeditions down here. I've seen 'em come, and I've seen 'em go. And I never saw one that didn't arrive here on the run and go out the same way. They come in here with their ships and dump a few tons of provisions on the ice, and then start a race with the coming winter. If they stop to figure on hours and codes it's going to be an antarctic picnic for a lot of us rail birds. But, I interrupt. Go ahead, amuse me some more."

"I came down purposely," the blue eagle remarked stiffly, "to look the place over, not to get into an argument with the natives. A code is a code, as I see it, no matter where it is spread."

"You've got a lot to learn, friend," the penguin murmured sympathetically. "It has been my experience that a code is a code until you spread it in the wrong place. And this is a cold place to spread things, brother."

By this time the eagle was shivering violently. The penguin cocked his head on one side, and watched him appraisingly. "Anyway," he said, "the color would queer it if nothing else would. Blue may be a nice color, but it doesn't go with ice and snow." He stuck out his white chest and strutted. "You need a down waistcoat down here."

The pun enraged the eagle far worse than all the unassailable arguments on antarctic working conditions. He spread his frost-stiffened wings, and the cog wheel clanked against the pole as he launched himself into the teeth of the bitter wind.

The blue eagle was indignant, not so much at the penguin for whom he had to make allowances. He was more provoked at the NRA officials who had got him into this jam when they signed up Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's Antarctic Expedition under the NRA code in Boston this afternoon.

Russian Balloonists Reached Theoretical 'Halfway' Air Layer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—The three Russian balloonists, in setting a reported new altitude record of 11.80 miles penetrated halfway through the main part of the earth's air blanket, nearer "outer space" than anyone has been before.

New knowledge relating to two important unsolved problems of the upper air—what the air is made of at great heights and whence come the much-discussed cosmic rays—may have been gained.

More than 99 per cent by weight of the earth's atmosphere lies between the surface and a height of about 22 miles, scientists estimate. Beyond, the remaining 1 per cent thins out imperceptibly into the void believed to lie among the stars.

The new record, to be accepted officially, must be checked by the Federation Aeronautique Internationale says the National Aeronautic Association. Though Russia is not affiliated with the federation, the balloonists' barographs can be sent to some near-by affiliate for checking.

YOU'LL find that headline somewhere in the pages of "Alice in Wonderland."

October's the time when every cook needs plenty of pepper and vinegar and plenty of other spices besides! for this is the height of the pickling and preserving season. And there's more pickling and preserving going on this year than ever before, because women know that the prices of fruits and vegetables and sugar and spices are on the way up.

Right now, however, canning supplies are still very cheap and plentiful at A&P. So eat all you can and what you can't be sure to can.

A&P ESTABLISHED 1859 "WHERE ECONOMY RULES"

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

King for a Day

The day which begins with that most relished of all Breakfast delicacies

JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE

Made on the Farm from the choicest cuts of young Wisconsin porkers and home ground spices — nothing else. Its *Goodness* recommends it.

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SALT AIR AND SUNSHINE

That change of scene you've been yearning for, and probably need. Enjoy a seashore appetite and marvelous food. A comfortable room looking out on the ocean. Golf. Squash. Riding. Ocean Decks. American and European plans. Economical rates. Write or phone, Christian Science church in our block.

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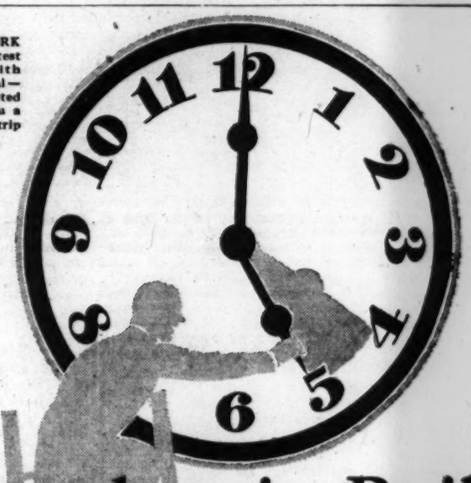
ATLANTIC CITY

Leeds and Lippincott Company

● LEAVING NEW YORK AT 5 P. M. — the latest departure daily with early-morning arrival — The Broadway Limited continues to offer you a 17¼-hour overnight trip to Chicago.



Pennsylvania Railroad announces

Faster Schedules to Chicago

NOW IN EFFECT

WITH the end of Daylight Saving Time, Pennsylvania service from New York to the West is now on new schedules.

TO CHICAGO—The Broadway Limited is still the *last 17¼-hour train* from New York to Chicago daily. It leaves Pennsylvania Station at 5:00 P.M.—the close of the business day—and arrives Chicago at 9:45 next morning. You don't have to shorten your business day when you take The Broadway—it's an *overnight* flyer. And one of the most luxurious trains in the world (the only Pennsylvania train that has a special service charge).

Returning, The Broadway Limited leaves Chicago at 3:00 P.M., arrives New York 9:45 A.M.

6 other fast trains daily from New York to Chicago. Four of these have quickened their already fast running times. All of them make the trip in *21 hours or less*. They now leave New York as follows:

12 Noon—The Fort Dearborn
1:00 P.M.—Pennsylvania Limited
3:45 P.M.—The Golden Arrow
6:15 P.M.—Manhattan Limited
10:30 P.M.—The Progress Limited
11:59 P.M.—The Rainbow

TO ST. LOUIS—Fastest Service—4 trains daily. The "Spirit of St. Louis" allows you 40 minutes more time for business in New York than any comparable train. That's the measure of its faster schedule. Leave New York 3:40 P.M., arrive St. Louis 1:20 P.M.—a trip of only 22⅓ hours!

The American is even more popular with many travelers to St. Louis. It leaves New York 6:10 P.M., arrives St. Louis 4:30 P.M. Another fast train at 9:30 P.M.—the St. Louisan.

TO CINCINNATI—The Cincinnati Limited is your fastest train by over an hour. Leave New York 3:40 P.M.—you'll be in Cincinnati at 8:25 next morning, before the business day begins.

Through trains to the West are electrically operated between New York and Paoli, Pa.—a distance of 112 miles.

Pennsylvania Railroad

Experts Think Highly of 1933 Cougar Eleven

Hollingbery Has Material at Washington State for Strong Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PULLMAN, Wash., Oct. 3 — "Washington State will write gridiron history on the Pacific coast this fall." That is the way many of the critics and closest followers of far-western football view the 1933 outlook at the State College of Washington. Not a few of the experts are picking the Cougars to duplicate their splendid feat of 1930 in winning the Pacific Coast Conference championship and going on to the Pasadena New Year's Rose Bowl game.

An abundance of material composed of seasoned veterans and likely looking sophomores is probably the chief reason for the optimism of the Washington State supporters. From last year's strong team that placed second in the Pacific coast standing, 16 lettermen are back while three monogram winners of previous seasons have also returned. The undefeated 1932 Cougar freshman eleven has contributed several outstanding candidates both in the line and backfield.

Some indication of the potential power of the Cougars has been shown in the opening competitions of the season. In practice scrimmages with Whitman College, and Puget Sound, Washington State rolled up a 48-to-0 score with little effort in the former and then defeated the College of Puget Sound, 56 to 0. Now the Cougars face the acid test of the season—the annual University of Southern California engagement at Los Angeles, Saturday.

Sturdy Line Holds Hopes

It is the sturdy line that holds the hopes for Washington State success. Every position is held by a veteran with ample reserve strength. At center Frank M. Ingram '34, an "iron man" type and a brilliant player, is back for his final year. Ingram, who closely resembles Mel J. Hein '31, All-American center on the Cougar 1930 championship team, is Hollinbery's selection for field captain this fall. F. N. Stojak '35 and H. H. Hayduk '35, alternates last year, are the leading candidates for guard. At the tackle posts, Hollingbery has George Theodoratos '35, 235-pound giant, and P. E. Herrold '35. Angelo Busato '34, two-year letterman, and John Bley '36, a promising sophomore, are making strong bids for first team selections.

At the ends four lettermen are available with C. L. Klawitten '34 and O. W. Dover '35, given the edge over R. L. Kelley '34 and E. M. Stagnaro '34. Leading reserves for line duty are:

Centers—R. O. Feldhemmer '35 and C. D. Eslick '36; guards—H. A. Dunker '36, G. E. Liesy '35, D. O. Springer '36, and J. E. Rowlan '36; tackles—V. I. Jackson '34 and D. E. Scheyer '36; ends—W. H. Hawley '35 and E. D. Brett '36.

Versatile Backfield

Versatility marks the Cougar backfield with a generous amount of speed, power and passing ability present. P. J. Sarboe '34, a veteran, and Boyce Magness, a sophomore, are the leading quarterback candidates. Each is a triple-threat expert. M. B. Dahlen '34, regular quarterback of 1931, who was out of college last year, has returned.

S. G. Colburn '34, 195-pound powerhouse, is the choice for one halfback post with O. L. Arbelbide '34, a dashing runner, the likely selection for the other. Theodore Christoffersen '36, a big, all-around player from Honolulu, may break into the starting lineup.

For fullback, Coach Hollingbery has his splendid defensive star, H. A. Bendele '34, who weighs only 175 pounds, but is a study player nevertheless. C. H. McBride, up from last year's freshmen, has been showing well at fullback.

Other members of the varsity squad are:

Ends—H. E. Clark '36, H. E. Goldsworthy '36, L. E. Hildebrand '35, J. S. Wilkinson '36; tackles—E. A. Chitwood '35, D. A. Dech '36, Alfred Mus '36; guards—D. S. Nero '36, H. A. Mock '35, R. V. Erickson '36; centers—M. H. Johansen '36 and J. G. Fadness '36; quarterbacks—J. R. Agee '35 and Woodson Bennett '36; halfbacks—W. E. Zuger '36, L. A. Sibellia '35, A. A. Shambra '34, D. J. George '35, and M. K. Bitts '36; fullback—George Bican '34

Not Particularly Heavy

While the Washington State team is not a particular heavy aggregation, there is ample weight for the hardest kind of play. The starting lineup will average around 187 pounds. The line figures about 194 pounds to the man with the backfield averaging approximately 176 pounds.

More open football may be expected from the Cougars this year. Heretofore Hollingbery has stayed rather close to straight football, but with his wealth of fine talent this year, he is building a more varied attack. Such players as Sarboe and Magness, the quarterbacks, and Arbelbide and Christoffersen, the halfbacks, perform to the best advantage in the open style of play. All four are touchdown threats any time they carry the ball. Forward passing will be included in the Washington State offensive scheme. Sarboe and Magness both throw exceptionally well, while two or three others are being groomed in the aerial tactics.

Princeton Signs Fredrickson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 3—Frank Fredrickson of Winnipeg, Can., has been signed as coach of the Princeton University hockey squad, succeeding Lloyd K. Neidlinger, former Dartmouth College star. Neidlinger resigned his position here on becoming assistant dean at Dartmouth. Fredrickson is a former amateur and professional hockey star and at one time was rated as one of the best centers in Canada. He captained and played center on the Winnipeg Falcons, Olympic champions in 1920. He joined the professional ranks later that year, and played on the Victoria Cougars until 1926, when he went to the Detroit Cougars, later going to the Boston Bruins and Pittsburgh Pirates, until forced to retire from active playing in 1929. He also managed Pittsburgh during the 1929-30 season. The next year he went to the Detroit Falcons for about half a season. Last year he coached an amateur team in Winnipeg.

Chicago Clubs Vote on Divisions

CHICAGO, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs yesterday voted to divide their third-place World Series money into 27 shares. Several of the club attaches, including Adolph Camilli, the new first baseman, were ignored. The same division was decreed for the city series money. The White Sox players also met and agreed to split their share of the city series money into 39 divisions.

Assists Reduced In N. H. League Scoring

By the Canadian Press

Toronto, Oct. 3

RULE changes effected at the semi-annual meeting of the National Hockey League here Saturday probably will reduce materially the number of assists given on goals. It was decided assists will be counted if the play is made to the scorer without interruption by an opponent. There will be no assists granted on rebounds off the boards or the goalkeeper, and as soon as a player is checked in the defensive area and loses the puck he is out of any scoring play.

Total of Twelve Players Selected By Major Leagues

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—With the Phillies and the Brooklyn Dodgers, second-division clubs of the National League, showing the way, eight major league clubs selected 12 players from the minors by the "draft" route at the annual major league draft meeting last night. The Phils and Dodgers took three each, as many as were selected by the whole American League.

The New York Giants, champions of the National League, took steps to strengthen a possible weak spot at second base next season by picking a former major leaguer, Fresco Thompson, from Buffalo's International League champions. Thompson, starting the season with Jersey City, but playing most of the year with Buffalo, batted .304 through the league season and playoffs and led the circuit in base stealing with 37.

According to the system by which the last place clubs get first choice, the Giants were the last in the league to get their pick.

The first to be picked were two of the six ex-major leaguers who moved up again by the draft route. The St. Louis Browns selected a pitcher, L. M. (Buck) Newsom, who was up a couple of years ago with the Chicago Cubs and with Brooklyn. Newsom had won 31 games and lost 10 with the Cubs' Pacific Coast League "farm" at Los Angeles up through Sept. 23. The Cincinnati Reds picked Irving Jeffries, former Chicago White Sox infielder, who batted .343 for St. Paul this year.

The Phillies drafted an outfielder, Louis O. Chiozza, a powerful batter, from Memphis, and Pitchers Kirk Davis and George Darrow from San Francisco and Galveston, respectively. Darrow, playing with only a fair team, won 19 games and lost 14 with the season still unfinished, while Darrow won 22 and lost 7.

Brooklyn selected Second Baseman James Bucher, who belonged to Columbus but played all year with another of the St. Louis Cardinals' "chain," Greensboro. Bucher led the Piedmont League in batting with a .360 average, drove in 117 runs and hit 25 homers. The Dodgers also got outfielder Glenn Chapman from Indianapolis and catcher Ray Berres from Birmingham.

The other players drafted were Eddie Morgan, former Cleveland first sacker, who went to the Boston Red Sox from New Orleans; outfielder Ray Holland, formerly with Detroit and the Boston Braves, by Cleveland from Minneapolis; and Art Veltman, who used to catch for the Giants and was picked by Pittsburgh from Oakland.

Japanese Player Beats Carl Holmes

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3 (AP)—I. Itoh of Japan defeated Carl Holmes, San Francisco, 7—9, 6—4, 6—4, yesterday, in a second-round men's singles match of the Pacific Coast tennis championships.

Worth Oswald of Berkeley won from Ted Ringling of England, 6—1, 6—1, in a second-round affair, while Billy Doeg of Santa Monica fell a victim to the superior stroking of James Davies of San Francisco, 3—6, 7—5, 7—5, in the same round.

In a women's doubles exhibition between Dorothy Round and Elizabeth M. Ryan of England, and Alice I. Marble, of San Francisco, and Carolin A. Babcock, of Los Angeles, each team won a set by a 6—3 score.

Lester Stoefen, of Los Angeles, United States doubles champion and seeded No. 1 in the tournament, defeated Stanley Almquist, of Berkeley, 6—4, 7—5.

Mary Heeley, of the English Wightman Cup team, defeated Miss B. Wil, of San Francisco, 6—2, 6—1, in the second round of the women's singles.

One Ottawa Goalie To Sign as League Spare

By the Canadian Press

OTTAWA, Oct. 3—Before the National Hockey League opens, one of the Ottawa Senators' two goalkeepers, Alex Connell or Bill Beveridge, will be signed as league utility goalie, to be available to any team in case of accident. Frank Ahearn, owner of the Senators, said yesterday his club would sign the man who showed to better advantage in pre-season training, leaving the other to the league.

Following the National Hockey League meeting in Toronto, it was reported here that the league owners signed an agreement to form a general pool of minor league players to be available to any club having difficulty signing one of its own men. This pool, it was reported, was a direct result of the plan to reduce team and individual salaries and to fortify the weaker teams in the circuit.

Tommy Gorman, manager of the Chicago Black Hawks, announced today he had signed Reg Shields, former Ottawa wingman, who has been in the Maritimes for three seasons with the Halifax Wolverines. He is a right wing.

Red Sox Release McManus

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct 3—Marty McManus, manager of the Boston Red Sox since John S. Collins resigned that position during the summer of 1932, was given his unconditional release last night by E. T. Collins, general manager of the Red Sox. Collins stated that no new manager had as yet been selected.

Iowa Figures In First Upset Among Big Ten

Indiana Meets Minnesota This Week-End in Feature Gridiron Game

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 3—With one upset recorded, the Big Ten plunges deeper into the football championship campaign this week-end. No such surprise as Iowa's 7-to-0 victory over Northwestern, however, is anticipated when Indiana attacks Minnesota at Minneapolis. The resources of the Gophers appear such as to outlast a good first team of Hoosiers, and the latter have not the reserves to strengthen failing regulars.

Other Big Ten teams are involved in so-called practice games. Ohio State's tilt with Virginia at Columbus, however, is a little out of the practice class, and an evenly matched struggle may result here. Michigan, title-defender, with at least two elevens of Conference caliber, should not be bothered at Ann Arbor by Michigan State as it has been in other seasons. Illinois, counting a 13-to-6-victory over Drake as a good start, goes to St. Louis to meet Washington and Illinois should be considered capable of adding this test to its string.

Wisconsin Meets Marquette

If Wisconsin is going to retain its customary place in near-the-top of Big Ten ratings, it should mark up a victory over Marquette at Madison this week-end. The Badgers were surprised by Marquette, 7 to 2, last year in the first game, and then went on to a good showing in their own class of competition.

Chicago, with a fine crop of sophomores, displaying instinctive football ability, will show what they can do against Cornell College. Coach Clark D. Shaughnessy may put a really good regular team into action, and will get a chance to season some of his subs. After its surprising opening victory, Iowa should be able to take Bradley in stride at Iowa City. Coach O. E. Solem had the satisfaction of seeing his Hawkeyes, in their second season under his guidance, win their first Big Ten game since 1929. And the way they did it, though scoring only one touchdown, indicates that Iowa cannot safely be underestimated by any of its own circuit. The team appeared rugged and strong against a withering Northwestern line, and it had a backfield that showed brilliant flashes.

Especially in a sophomore fullback, Richard C. Crayne '36, do the Hawkeyes appear well equipped. Crayne ripped off some fine runs, including one for 63 yards that stopped only 7 yards from a touchdown. Joe R. Laws '34, quarterback, handled the team well. When he found a hole through Northwestern's right guard and tackle, he kept hitting at it for gain after gain until he himself broke through on a twisting 32-yard run to score. The play used here shot two men in tandem through the hole for interference, and it worked time after time. R. J. Fisher '36, halfback, made some of the gains and kicked the afterpoint.

Olson Punts Finely

Northwestern, taking a week-end in preparation for Stanford, should be a better team a week hence. The Wildcats were figured such heavy favorites over "lowly" Iowa, it took them half the game to realize they were being outplayed. Then it was too late, and all the fresh subs Coach R. E. Hanley could send in were unable to bolster the weakening regulars. Had it not been for the brilliant punting of O. M. Olson '34, fullback, and his pass catching, the score might have been much larger. Evidence of the fact that Northwestern weakened was seen in the passes, late in the game, thrown straight into the arms of Hawkeyes.

Illinois found a brilliant sophomore in Lester L. Lindbergh, halfback, who made two more touchdowns. He brought the Illini from behind after the first half, in which Drake scored on a blocked and intercepted pass, which was run for a goal from the 35-yard line. In the third quarter Lindbergh grabbed a lateral pass intended for a team mate, and ran 5 yards to score. In the final, Lindbergh, surrounded by opponents, caught a pass, twisted out of the pass, and dashed 35 yards to the goal again.

Indiana got a good start by defeating Miami, 7 to 0, but the Ohio team gave the Hoosiers too much trouble for comfort. The Indiana score did not come until the closing minutes, when Wendell Walker 36, caught a pass from Don Veller, veteran quarterback, and ran 30 yards for a touchdown.

Sophomores, winning the day for all three Big Ten victors last week, arouse a lot of curiosity to see what new stars the other Big Ten teams will reveal this week-end.

Miss Quier Leads Golfers

HAVERFORD, Penna., Oct. 3 (AP)—Edith Quier of Reading posted a card of 78 yesterday to hold the lead at the halfway mark of the annual Dorothy Campbell Hurd Golf Club tourney. Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia, five times national champion, had 41-42-83 for second place. Four entrants were tied for third at 87. They are Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck, former national champion, from Philadelphia; Mrs. Al Nelson, Trenton, N. J.; Mrs. J. J. Mitchell 3d, Merion, and Mrs. F. M. Richardson, Philadelphia. Frances Williams of Allentown, who defeated Miss Quier for the state championship last week, turned in 48-45-93. Mrs. Norman P. Rood, Wilmington, Del., scored 90 for the round.

Little World Series Standing

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	4	3	.571
Buffalo	3	4	.429

Result Oct. 2

Columbus 7, Buffalo 2.

Dean Wins Another Game

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 3 (AP)—Paul Dean, slim right hander, registered his third victory in the series as he pitched the Columbus Red Birds to a 7-to-2 victory over Buffalo in the Little World Series last night. The result gave the Red Birds a 4-to-3 advantage in the five-out-of-nine series.

Dixie Series Receipts

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 3 (AP)—The 1933 Dixie series, won by New Orleans over San Antonio, drew the smallest gate on record, only 25,529 fans paying $30,470 to witness the six games, three in Texas and three here. Players participated only in receipts from the first four games, in which league and club splits had to be figured. As a result, the New Orleans players drew for their winning efforts $211.85 each, dividing $4237. The losing Mission players collected only $111.25 each, dividing $2225.

Giants Leading In First Game Of World Series

(Continued from Page 1)

Hubbell to Ryan. Schulte beat the relay by a step at first. Kuhel fanned and Schulte was doubled at second, Mancuso to Ryan. No runs, one hit, no errors, none left.

New York—Mancuso hoisted a high fly to Schulte. Ryan hit sharply to Myer and raced to second when the second baseman, after a great stop, threw wildly past Kuhel. It was a hit for Ryan and an error for Myer. Hubbell popped to Myer. Moore grounded out, Bluege to Kuhel. No runs, one hit, one error, one left.

Third Inning

Washington— Bluege struck out, swinging at a change of pace. Sewell grounded out, Jackson to Terry, on a slow hopper. Stewart fanned, swinging. It was Hubbell's sixth strikeout victim in three innings. No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

New York—Critz singled on a line drive against the right field box. Terry slashed a single past Myer and Critz ran to third. It was the hit and run play. Ott singled to left scoring Critz and sending Terry to third. Jack Russell, righthanded pitcher, was warming up for Washington in the bull pen and Cronin called him in to replace Stewart after consulting Sewell. Davis fanned, swinging at a high, hard one. Jackson grounded to first, Terry scoring. Mancuso flied to Schulte. Two runs, three hits, no errors, one left.

Fourth Inning

Washington—Myer singled past Ryan. Goslin rolled out to Terry, who tagged him on the baseline as Myer ran to second. Manush grounded to Critz who fumbled for an error. Manush was safe and Myer reached third. Cronin grounded to Jackson whose throw to Critz forced Manush at second. Myer scored on the play. Schulte hit a hard liner that Hubbell knocked down but could not field in time to catch the runner at first. It was a single and Cronin reached second. Kuhel grounded out, Critz to Terry. One run, two hits, one error, two left.

New York—Ryan fanned, swinging at a slow curve. Hubbell bounced to Russell who made a nice leaping stop and throwout at first. Moore grounded out, sharply, Cronin to Kuhel. No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

Fifth Inning

Washington—Bluege bounded out, Ryan to Terry on a close play. Sewell was out on a slow hopper, Jackson to Terry. Russell fanned, swinging at a change of pace. No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

New York—Critz grounded out, Myer to Kuhel. Terry was out on a weak hopper, Russell to Kuhel. Ott lashed a long single to center field. Fast work by Schulte prevented him from taking second. On a hit-and-run play, Davis slashed a single to center, but Ott pulled up at second. Jackson went out, Russell to Kuhel. No runs, two hits, no errors, two left.

Sixth Inning

Washington—Myer fouled out to Mancuso. Goslin fouled to Mancuso. Manush lifted a short fly to Ryan, No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

New York—Mancuso skied out to Manush. Ryan hoisted a high one to Kuhel. Hubbell hit sharply through Bluege for a single. Moore forced Hubbell at second, Bluege to Myer. No runs, one hit, no errors, one left.

Seventh Inning

Washington—Cronin lifted a high one to Moore who barely grabbed the ball with outstretched hands after a long run. Schulte fanned, swinging at a fast curve. Kuhel grounded out, Critz to Terry. No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

New York—Critz was out on a sharp grounder, Cronin to Kuhel. Terry drove a long fly to Schulte in left centr. Ott got his fourth straight hit on a hard smash that caromed off Russell's right shoulder. Myer came in fast but overran the ball and was too late to try for a put-out. Ott was safe at second when Myer dropped Sewell's throw after apparently making the putout on an attempted steal. Davis was called out on strikes. An error was scored against Myer on the play at second. No runs, one hit, one error, one left.

Springfield Allowed More Time to Decide

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—Considerable progress was made in the plans for the season of the Canadian-American Hockey League, yesterday, when the magnates met at Hotel Lincoln. Five of the six members made their guarantee deposits, and Springfield, the only doubtful contender, reported that its entry probably would be ready inside of a week. Only arrangements with the owners of the rink were unsettled, and these will be completed this week, it is expected. The league agreed to hold the matter open until Oct. 15, with a final meeting scheduled either for next Sunday, if the Springfield club is ready, or on Oct. 16, in any event.

The tentative schedule was agreed upon, but pending the settlement of the Springfield matter, final adjustment was deferred to the next meeting. The season will open during the first week in November.

Further consideration of changes in the constitution was deferred to the next meeting. President James E. Dooley reported that he had signed the agreement of coöperation with the other leagues, as authorized in the previous meeting, and the meeting also adopted the same plan of officials used last year, a referee and a linesman.

All six clubs in the league—Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, New Haven, Quebec and Springfield—were represented and the utmost coöperation and optimism were expressed.

British Debt Mission Arrives in New York En Route to Capital

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—A British mission which is seeking to reduce the $9,658,695,000 war debt owed to the United States arrived in New York from London today expressing the belief that there would not be any cancellation of the huge obligation.

"From the information I get about the feeling in the United States," said Ambassador Sir Ronald Lindsay, one of the members of the mission, "cancellation might come in, but it would go out again just as quickly."

Sir Ronald remarked that "we have to face this awful business of the debts each December and June." Installments become due in those months.

The commission is headed by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, chief economic adviser to the British Government. The third member is Mr. T. K. Bewley, Treasury official who has been made a special financial attaché at the British Embassy at Washington. The members of the mission planned to start for Washington shortly after they landed from the Majestic.

New York Greets Chancellor Chase

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—Thousands of faculty members, administration officials, alumni and student representatives gathered at an academic convocation at Washington Square yesterday to welcome Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase to his new post as chancellor of New York University. An informal reception in Lassman Hall of the school of commerce followed.

Expressing absolute confidence in the future of American universities, Dr. Chase declared in his first formal address as chancellor that in these days of shifting landmarks and uncertainty universities to a large degree would determine what form civilization will take in the future.

Other speakers at the convocation were Dr. Fred I. Kent, president of the Council of the University; Dr. Archibald L. Bouton, dean of the University College of Arts and Pure Science, and Dr. Herman H. Horne of the School of Education, under whom Dr. Chase studied as an undergraduate at Dartmouth College.

Dr. Chase, who succeeds Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, was formerly president of the University of North Carolina and of the University of Illinois.

Faculty at Pennsylvania Faces 10 P. C. Salary Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3—In order to balance the budget for 1933-34 the University of Pennsylvania will reduce all salaries and wage scales of its personnel by 10 per cent, according to an announcement of Dr. Thomas S. Gates, president.

This step is necessary, Dr. Gates stated, because of a reduced income both from invested funds of the university and from state appropriations, as well as from a lowered income from student sources. In addition, Dr. Gates points out that one-third of the amount now granted to the university by the State is contingent upon ratification of the $25,000,000 bond issue by the voters in the November election. In spite of the greatly reduced income, Dr. Gates said, it is a point of great satisfaction with university officials that the teaching and research has not suffered, being under the same group that has conducted it so far.

Weir and Walker Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAY SHORE, N. Y., Oct. 3—Jo Ebb Weir and Ted Walker won the Long Island Golf Association amateur-professional championship tournament at the Southward Ho Country Club links yesterday with a card of 72. Eighty players took part in the play.

Domino

Cane Sugars

Standard of Quality

"Sweeten it with Domino"

RUST
stains, cloudy surfaces, quickly succumb to BAB-O. A wipe and it's bright. You'll be saving money too... a little BAB-O goes a long way!
BAB-O
FOR ENAMEL AND PORCELAIN
BT. Babbitt
BAB-O
Brightens Bathrooms..quickly..economically

Milwaukee Hockey Interests Not Ready

DETROIT, Oct. 3 (AP)—International Hockey League officials were told at a meeting here yesterday that Milwaukee interests had been unable to secure proper accommodations and that the league would open its season next month with its 1932 strength of six teams.

Dr. E. H. Gary, Marquette University hockey coach, who represented Milwaukee at the meeting, asked that the franchise grant, contingent upon acquisition of necessary facilities, be held open until next year. He said negotiations were under way for the Milwaukee state fair grounds, where adequate accommodations are available. League officials expressed disappointment, as they had hoped to bring Milwaukee, an excellent sports center, into the loop.

Only one player deal had been reported last night, but President Charles S. King of Windsor, announced that another meeting would be held in two weeks, in a city yet to be selected. King said he had heard no repercussions from the $50 salary limit for players adopted at the September meeting in London, Ont. "At least," he said, "the managers seem to be satisfied."

The only player deal announced was an outright trade of Al Huggins of the Windsor Bulldogs, for Stewart Adams of Syracuse. Both are left wingers. Adams has played with the Chicago Black Hawks and the Toronto Maple Leafs. Huggins was with the Detroit Olympics at the start of last season. He also has played with the Montreal Maroons.

Hainsworth for Chabot

TORONTO, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Montreal Canadiens and the Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League yesterday completed a deal trading goaltenders. George Hainsworth will play with Toronto and Lorne Chabot will tend goal for the Canadiens this season. Both players immediately came to terms with their new employers.

Contest for Humane Traps Brings World-Wide Response

Trappers Themselves Take Lively Interest in Methods and Stream of Models Flows to Albany Headquarters of Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 3—Announcement of the seventh annual humane trap contest conducted by the American Humane Association, with headquarters in this city, reveals that this yearly competition to produce traps which will capture fur-bearers and birds in the most humane manner possible has produced a movement which practically encircles the globe.

The presentation of prizes to the inventors of the best traps has become a secondary feature of this contest. Seven years ago the association announced its first contest in an attempt to take the cruelty out of trapping. The response was large and enthusiastic. Trappers from the Canadian wilds, from Brazil, Germany and many other countries, as well as the United States, started to send in traps which they had designed to catch animals alive and unhurt and other traps which would be an improvement on vicious leg grippers and others of like nature.

The traps have been coming in to headquarters ever since, each year showing improvements over old-style methods of snaring animals.

Traps discovered through the contest not only provide more humane ways of capturing animals, but they are so arranged that they catch only the animals that their owners seek and permit the smaller animal or bird to pass through them without harm.

The present contest will close on April 30, 1934. All traps are to be delivered to the American Humane Association, 80 Howard Street, Albany, N. Y., before that date. First and second prizes of $150 and $75, respectively, will be awarded for traps taking animals alive and unhurt; a first and second prize of $100 and $50, respectively, for the leg-gripping type of trap which holds without injury, and others.

The Animal Rescue League of Boston will also award prizes for the same type of traps.

Hoovers Back Home On Stanford Campus

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 3 (AP)—The Herbert Hoovers returned home yesterday, leaving their overland train here to motor to their residence on the Stanford University campus. The former President was enthusiastic about Chicago's Century of Progress exposition, saying, "The people of Chicago have done a wonderful thing in creating such a fair in these depressed times."

Mr. Hoover said he had not heard of any plan to make him president of Stanford University, succeeding Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, and denied a report he intended to supervise actively the war library he donated to the institution. He said he had no immediate plans except to rest from his trip to Chicago. Asked whether he would comment on President Roosevelt's plan to have the Federal Government finance relief work this winter, he said "I never discuss public questions."

NRA FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC. NRA

The lowest prices of the year! Take advantage now and buy your winter supply of popular canned foods which you use every day. Check this list carefully and save during this event.

PEAS

Standard Sweet Tender — 3 No 2 Tins 31c

Richmond Sweet Sifted — 3 No 2 Tins 41c

Peter Pan Run of the Pod — 3 No 2 Tins 49c

Finast Extra Fancy Tiny Sifted — 3 No 2 Tins 55c

STRING BEANS

Standard Cut Green — 3 No 2 Tins 23c

Richmond Cut Wax — 3 No 2 Tins 37c

Richmond Cut Green — 3 No 2 Tins 37c

Finast Whole Refugee — 3 No. 2 Tins 49c

TOMATOES

Standard Red Ripe — 3 Lge Tins 39c; 3 No 2 Tins 23c

Richmond Fancy Ripe — 3 No 2 Tins 27c

Finast Extra Fancy Solid Pack — 3 No 2 Tins 39c

MAINE CORN

Richmond Golden Bantam Maine Grown — 3 No 2 Tins 25c

Finast Golden Bantam Fancy Maine Pack — 3 No 2 Tins 29c

ASPARAGUS

All Green Extra Fancy - No Waste — 2 No 2 Tins 39c

Finast Extra Fancy—Tender, Flavorful — 2 1 Lb Sq. Tins 39c

Cut Beets Fancy — 3 Large Tins 31c

Sauerkraut — 3 Lge Tins 35c

Finast Spinach Free from Grit — 3 Lge Tins 43c

Oven Fresh BAKERY SPECIALS

Sweet Rye Bread Slightly Sweet Delicious Toasted — Lb Loaf 6c

Pineapple Cake A marvelous pineapple flavor - smooth icing — EACH 15c

Oven Fresh CRACKER SPECIALS

FLAKE BUTTERS . N.B.C. — 2 1 Lb Pkgs 29c

VANILLA THINS N.B.C. — Lb Bulk 21c

FIG JUMBLES N.B.C. — Lb Bulk 25c

DeLuxe Assortment N.B.C. — Pkg 29c

Prize Bread Sliced or Regular — Lge 20 oz Loaf 8c

Brookside Milk 4% Butterfat 24 Hours Fresher — Quart 10c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Public Operation Of 'El' Favored To Cut Deficits

Critics of Boston System Stress Big Savings in Lower Bond Rates

Public ownership and operation of the Boston Elevated Railway to end once and for all the "present crazy financial system of the road" was urged today before the special recess commission studying the affairs of the traction line.

The issuing of short-term bonds when long-term bonds could have been issued was the most frequent target of the critics. A saving of about $15,000,000 through the refunding of the outstanding obligations of the road and the issuance of the bonds through the Boston Metropolitan District was estimated by Mr. H. Ware Barnum, general counsel for the board of trustees. He said the saving would come in the difference in the interest rates, the district's bonds estimated to carry about 3 per cent less interest than the ones now outstanding.

Such action would mean the widening of the public's control of the road which has been growing since 1918.

Methods of Acquisition

Mr. James J. Twohig, former state senator and representative, berated the existing financial structure. He said he favored the State's exercising its option on the road rather than the process of eminent domain for acquiring the Elevated property. Mr. Barnum estimated the purchase price of the road at from $98,000,000 to an unknown figure.

The early moments of the meeting were shot through with oratorical fireworks and accusations. Mr. James A. Watson, former member of the Boston City Council, before being declared out of order for alleged irrelevancies, assailed the committee as "selected and appointed by big interests."

Following his being shut off, Mr. Watson issued a statement in which he criticized various members of the board of trustees for alleged furtherance of their own interests at the expense of the public welfare. He recommended that the board of trustees be reduced to three and that they give all their time to the management of the road. He had previously turned to Mr. Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the board, and declared:

"The Boston Elevated Railway is today being mismanaged by what could be termed an absent landlord."

Copies of Norris Speech

The distribution of copies of the speech by Senator George W. Norris, linking Mr. Harriman with Mr. Samuel Insull, now in Greece, gave a sensational turn to the hearing. The sensation was not diminished when at the close of the hearing, Mr. Harriman asked permission to make a statement in answer.

He said:

"I have never met the man but twice in my life. My only dealings with him were when I refused to sell him Massachusetts electric stock."

Mr. Twohig scored the record of public control of the road, asserting that Boston's tax rate was so high largely because of the charges made to meet the Elevated's deficits. This situation, which he termed unnecessary, could be remedied, according to him, through public ownership.

Mr. Harriman expressed the opinion that the era of subway extension is over, and inferentially, that the prospect of ever-expanding maintenance charges on the public is limited. Through the use and promised development of surface cars, the public will be able to obtain such satisfactory service that the extension of subways will be unnecessary, he thinks.

Persian Handicraft Lecturer to Speak At Boston Retail Store

Some 3600 pieces of Persian handicraft form the subject of lectures to be given Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at 11 a. m. and 2 p. m., at the store of the Paine Furniture Company, by Mr. Nachon H. Keljik, New York merchant, who brought the collection to Boston. Mr. A. Rahimi (Abdolah Khan Rahimi), a dealer of Teheran, and his father, who started the collection, have gathered together what represents probably the work of 5,000,000 persons.

Colorful mosaics in textiles, metal, pottery and jewelry; hand-carved frames inlaid with ivory and pearl; rugs and tapestries; hand-painted pen holders; hammered silver bowls; illuminated manuscripts; and bowls of beaten brass, comprise a fairly comprehensive representation of modern Persian handiwork.

Items of unusual interest include a woven wool portiere of Persian red, marked with the imperial jackal, used presumably in the hunting tents of Fath Ali Shah, Mohammed Shah and Nasiruddin Shah, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; paintings of the royal court faithfully copied from the works of old masters; and a pair of triangular parchment banners, with the statement that "Allah is great," or "Allah is merciful," or "Allah is is kind," inscribed 1001 times.

These banners, one of which usually is carried in front of the army, and the other at the rear, are said to have been used during the early years of the present century, in the warfare with Russian troops, and in preceding conflicts with the Turks.

Events Tonight

Meeting, Emblem Club, New Ocean House, Swampscott, final day.

Meeting, Daughters of the American Revolution, New Ocean House, Swampscott, all day, through Oct. 4. Banquet in evening.

Dinner meeting, Zonta Club, Boston, Women's Republican Club, 6.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynn, in Church Edifice, Chestnut Street, near Broad, Lynn, 8.

Theaters

Fenway—"I Loved a Woman," 12:55, 3:52, 6:49, 9:46 p. m.
Paramount—"I Loved a Woman," 1:01, 3:55, 6:31, 9:27 p. m.
Metropolitan—"Golden Harvest," 2:00, 4:45, 7:40, 10:20 p. m.
Loew's State—"Stage Mother," 12:25, 2:45, 5:05, 7:30, 9:50 p. m.
Wilbur—"As Husbands Go," 2:15, 8:15 p. m.
Shubert—"Let 'Em Eat Cake," 8:15 p. m.

Music

Boston Opera House—"La Bohème," 8:15 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Luncheon, Rotary Club of Boston, Hotel Statler, 12:15; speaker, Mr. E. J. Corcoran, vice-president, Pierce-Arrow Sales Corporation.

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Guidance to Egyptian Art I by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Theaters

Fenway—"I Loved a Woman," 12:55, 3:52, 6:49, 9:46 p. m.
Paramount—"I Loved a Woman," 10:05 a. m., 1:01, 3:55, 6:31, 9:27 p. m.
Metropolitan—"Golden Harvest," 11:10 a. m., 2:00, 4:45, 7:40, 10:20 p. m.
Loew's State—"Stage Mother," 12:25, 2:45, 5:05, 7:30, 9:50 p. m.
Wilbur—"As Husbands Go," 8:15 p. m.
Shubert—"Let 'Em Eat Cake," 2:15, 8:15 p. m.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Romeo et Juliette," 2:15 p. m.

Wheeling & Lake Erie

Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway reports for eight months ended Aug. 1, 1933, a surplus of $852,070 after taxes and charges, equal to $7.17 a share on the 118,826 shares of 7 per cent prior lien cumulative convertible preferred stock, on which there is an accumulation of unpaid dividends. Allowing for only eight months' dividend requirements on the 7 per cent prior lien preferred stock, balance is equal to $2.91 a share on the 102,139 shares of 6 per cent noncumulative convertible preferred stock. In the first eight months of 1932 deficit was $144,211.

Look! it's the Scarecrow from THE WIZARD OF OZ!

"Whee!" say the children. "Great!" say the grown-ups. Everybody's cheering for this marvelous new Children's Radio Program! Presented by JELL-O.

EVERY MONDAY—WEDNESDAY—FRIDAY

N. B. C. WEAF Network
5:45 P. M. Eastern Standard Time

★ TUNE IN! ★

WORLD SERIES TIME!

GET SET to hear the next game—with new tubes for your radio. Ask for RCA Radiotrons or Cunningham Radio Tubes—and don't be switched! Carefully developed, built exactly, they give highest performance efficiency. The next game will be a wow. Hear it right, with the right tubes... the only tubes made and guaranteed by RCA! *Have your dealer test your tubes.*

RCA Cunningham Radiotron

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Special Marconi pro-	Studio soloist	Organ recital	Skippy sketch
5:15	gram	Ortiz Tirado	Phil Regan, songs.	Melody Mart, pop-
5:30	Singing Lady	Hawaiian music	All American Boy.	ular program
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Nursery Rhymes.	Cosmopolitan Trio.	Hall Orchestra.
6:00	Reports; sports	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	Buck Rogers
6:15	Happy Landings	records; talks	Yankee Chorus	Rangers sketch.
6:30	Baseball résumé	News; soloist	Reisman Band	Betty Barthell
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports Review	Merry-Go-Round	Little Italy
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Popular program	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Financial Plight of	After Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill.	Gallagher Band
7:30	the Cities	Lum and Abner	Joseph Carney	Dance program
7:45	Dog Stories	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Brunswick Band
8:00	Serial mystery	Sanderson and	Boswell Sisters	Popular soloists
8:15	sketch	Crumit; orchestra	Singin' Sam	The Buddha's
8:30	Talk series	Wayne King and	Voice of Experience	Eye," sketch
8:45	Trade and Mark	his orchestra	Kate Smith	Rhythm Twins
9:00	Musical Memories	Ben Bernie and	Speak Correctly	Butler speech
9:15	Edgar Guest	his orchestra	Howard Brothers.	Meyer Davis's Le
9:30	Barn Dance pro-	East and Dumke;	Nino Martini; Co-	Paradis Band
9:45	gram	quartet and band	lumbia Orchestra	Reports; news
10:00	Gene and Glenn,	Dramatic sketch	Prof. R. E. Rogers;	The Legend of
10:15	"Jake and Lena"	and concert orch.	Sevitzky Orch.	America, sketch
10:30	Organ recital	Phil Saltman's	Ted Husing; music	Irish Minstrels
10:45	News flashes	Baystaters; solos.	Reports; news	New World Symphony Orchestra.
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; news	Leo Reisman and	
11:15	Marsh Orchestra	Legion parade	his orchestra	News Service
11:30	Harold Stern and his	Talking Picture	Jerry Freeman	
11:45	orchestra	Time, sketch	and his orchestra	830kc-WHDH-361m
				6:00 Monitor News

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band Concert, from Washington.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:15 WBZ, WEEI, WNAC, Second game World Series, New York Giants-Washington Senators, from Polo Grounds, New York. Graham McNamee, Hal Totten, Tom Manning reporting for WBZ and WEEI. Ted Husing and Roger Baker for WNAC.
4:15 WBZ, WEEI, Radio Progress Week Revue: O. H. Caldwell; Sanford's Orchestra.
5:10 WEEI, "The People's Symphony Orchestra," Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller.
5:15 WBZ, American Legion Convention résumé, from Chicago.
5:45 WAAB, "Lost Melodies," Orestes H. Caldwell, editor of Electroni.

After Dinner

6:00 WHDH, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:15 WBZ, "Camera Adventures in Dutch Guiana," Capt. Ralph Donaldson.
6:30 WBZ, World Series baseball résumé by Tom Manning.

Late Evening

7:15 WBZ, "Safe Fall Driving," Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles.
7:45 WBZ, Irene Rich, motion picture player, from Chicago.
8:30 WAAB, Recordings by the Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
8:30 WNAC, Albert Spalding, violinist; Conrad Thibault; Voorhees's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Russian Symphonic Choir, Basil Kibalchich, director.
9:00 WEEI, Troubadours Orchestra, with Helen Hayes and John Beal.
9:00 WNAC, Irvin S. Cobb; Edward Neil Jr., baritone; orchestra.
9:15 WNAC, Parade of the Champions, with Ruth Etting and orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, WNAC, Address by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.
10:30 WEEI, National Radio Forum discussion, from Washington.
10:30 WAAB, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
10:45 WAAB, Evan Evans, baritone; New World Symphony Orchestra.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Rifts, Lutes, Plums

Rumor has it that the rift in the Massachusetts political lute is being closed. This rift has been caused by the withholding of the patronage copyright from senior Senator David I. Walsh and the sluicing of patronage through the political neophyte, James Roosevelt.

* * *

Now it is understood that the senior senator is to bow gracefully to the accomplished fact of the major appointment having been made and to make additional appointments himself. It is generally believed that the senator has inherited the worse half of the plum and that the music in the political lute would be sweeter if the rift had not occurred.

* * *

On the Carpet

On the Good Government Association's carpet will step this afternoon Mr. William A. Reilly; chairman of the Boston School Committee and a man who with others would like very much to be Mayor of Boston.

* * *

The candidates who submit to the association's examination are after a block of votes which are generally tied to the indorsement of the association. Some political dopesters estimate that this indorsement carries about 10 per cent of the votes.

* * *

An Indorser a Day—

It is by no means obvious that Senator Henry Parkman Jr., Republican candidate for Mayor of Boston, is driving a band wagon, but whatever it is that he is driving, more and more people are getting aboard.

* * *

Mr. Alexander Whiteside, treasurer of Malcolm E. Nichols' campaign committee in 1925, has indorsed Senator Parkman's candidacy. Speaking of his disappointment over the record of Mr. Nichols, Mr. Whiteside declared the fault may have lain with the "gang which surrounded him."

* * *

NRA for Legislators?

In line with the emphasis of the NRA on shorter hours for workers, a petition has been certified calling for shorter hours for the Massachusetts legislators. This petition would amputate a whole session and put the legislators on a biennial basis.

* * *

But nothing is said about increasing the number of legislators, apparently the State feels it has given enough work to its senators and representatives. The petition, which is perennial in its objective, was certified today by Attorney-General Warner as being in the proper form.

* * *

Time Out for World Series

Boston mayoralty candidates may be expected to warm the bench for the next few days while the World Series is in progress. All the grandstand plays are to be turned in by the Giants and Senators.

* * *

"I know you had rather listen to the voice of Fred Hoey (sports radiocaster) than that of Fred W. Mansfield," Mr. Mansfield, candidate for mayor of Boston, told his listeners at a rally yesterday. So if other political aspirants follow Mr. Mansfield's lead there will be no political standing when the first game of the series goes on the air today.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cool tonight; Wednesday fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds, becoming easterly.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cool tonight; Wednesday fair.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north shifting to west winds over north portion, and fresh north and northeast over south portion; weather fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Standard

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	56	72	Minneapolis	48	76
Bismarck	36	68	Montreal	56	58
Boston	61	62	Nantucket	58	62
Buffalo	62	66	New Orleans	72	90
Calgary	42	62	New York	56	68
Charleston	66	84	Norfolk, Va.	64	68
Chicago	52	70	North Platte	48	74
Cincinnati	48	66	Philadelphia	62	70
Denver	50	74	Phoenix, Ariz.	80	98
Dodge City	50	74	Pittsburgh	46	66
Eastport, Me.	52	66	Portland, Me.	50	70
Hatteras	70	80	Raleigh	60	70
Helena, Mont.	46	74	St. Louis	62	72
Huron, S. D.	44	78	Salt Lake City	48	62
Jacksonville,	76	84	San Francisco	62	70
Kansas City	56	72	Santa Fe, N.M.	46	70
Key West	78	86	Seattle	62	70
Los Angeles	70	82	Tampa	76	88
Memphis	52	72	Washington	56	68
Miami, Fla.	80	82	Williston, N.D.	36	70

A—9 a. m. Oct. 3.
B—Maximum Oct. 2.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 11:01 p.m., Wednesday 11:18 a.m.
Height of tides 10 feet, 10.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:34 p. m.

Boston-New York
$2
Leave Daily
309 Tremont Street, Boston
Hancock 7307
141 W 51st Street, New York
Circle 7-3844
9 A. M.—1 P. M.—10 P. M. and 12 Midnight
TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY
Hub Motor Coach Line, Inc.

Trays Stick?

NTI

Applied to bottom, sides and front of the cube trays in electrical refrigerators, prevents and melts frozen condition and removes annoyance of frozen-in trays. Not injurious to food or machine.

35c a tube, $1.00 for 3
prepaid east of Rocky Mountains.
Refrigeration Accessory Company
221 N. E. 30TH STREET, MIAMI, FLA.

Music

"Aïda"

The Chicago Opera Company received the pleasant tribute of yet another packed house when it presented "Aïda" at the Boston Opera House last night. "Aïda" is, in the first thought of many people, first a spectacle and only secondarily an opera. How then could it be decently produced by an organization operating on the slim budget dictated by a low scale of seat prices. The question was partly answered, last night, by a bold use of curtains to suggest interior scenes—the King's palace the temple of Vulcan, the apartment of Amneris. Before the simple background of these richly rust-tinted folds, the music of Verdi revealed its full dignity, a beauty uncheapened by the tawdry distractions of pasteboard architecture.

If only a bolder hand had been applied to the great triumphal scene which closes the second act! Since the scene was conventional, though frugal, a more skillful manipulation of the crowd—chorus, supers, and dancers—might have lent animation and impressiveness to the scene. But the shortcomings of the scenery, the apathy of the bystanders, the uncertain frolics of the dancers greeting the victorious Radames were soon obliterated by the music's pictorial and emotional opulence, and by the overwhelmingly brilliant impact of its final concerted measures.

The principal performers of the evening displayed gifts suited in varying degrees to their rôles. Miss Charlotte Ryan's small, rounded, beautifully modulated yet curiously brilliant voice was applied with exquisitely expressive pathos to the nostalgic measures of Aïda's music, but, lacking amplitude and depth, proved unequal to its moments of agitation and dramtic force. Miss Marie Powers, in the rôle of Amneris, added another intelligent characterization to her list. Her voice, rich and expressive at best, grew hard at times, however, through excess of force. Mr. Edward Ransome as Radames—a martial and splendidly arrayed figure—proved himself once again more apt for forceful than for persuasive utterance. Ill at ease in the uncomfortably placed "Celeste Aïda," he warmed to his work later and improved greatly. The rôle of Amonasro was powerfully played by Mr. Ettore Nava, whose magnificently grim and resonant voice might have been made for the part. Mr. Nino Ruisi's impressive Ramfis also deserved praise.

Chorus and orchestra, under Mr. Alberto Baccolini's brisk and sometimes hurried direction, were generally efficient. Applause was abundant and vigorous. S. S.

Boston Asks Fund From NRA Coffers To Educate Jobless

Boston, so-called "Athens of America," is not going to let its unemployed go uncultured.

Today Mr. Patrick T. Campbell superintendent of Boston schools, sent a message to President Roosevelt, appealing for at least $200,000 to educate Boston jobless. Unemployed teachers also would benefit.

This letter is the result of a vote taken last night by the Boston School Committee. Mr. William Arthur Reilly, chairman of the committee, introduced the motion to make this request to the President. According to Mr. Reilly, the NRA provides an appropriation for education of the unemployed.

Boston is prepared for immediate action, Mr. Reilly said. Within three days of granting of the money, classes would be in operation. One hundred teachers would be lifted from the jobless ranks. Five thousand other unemployed could desert the pavements for classrooms.

Brookline Bank Robbery Pulled in Broad Daylight

Brookline police today are busy following clues of the $15,000 to $20,000 robbery at the Washington Square branch of the Brookline Trust Company. Yesterday six armed bandits swept into the bank, cleared the tills of ready cash and sped away in a car rented on a forged license.

The police have made little progress in their search for the criminals, who staged one of the most spectacular robberies Brookline has seen. Although the bandits walked into the bank in broad daylight, only a plucky girl bank employee prevented their getting away with a larger "haul." She crawled along the floor back of the cage and pressed the alarm. This hastened the bandits' looting expedition and they failed to enter the open vault.

Teacher Calls Everett School Board Unfair

EVERETT, Mass.—Appearing before the Everett school committee last night, Mr. Fletcher S. Boig, an unemployed teacher, denounced the committee's policy of appointing teachers. He charged that positions were given to out-of-state teachers while numerous qualified Everett residents were refused employment.

Mr. Boig also accused the committee of appointing day school teachers to evening school positions while a score of applications of unemployed teachers lay unread in the office of the superintendent. Mr. Frederick A. Ashley superintendent of schools, said today that all local teachers who qualify are given the first opportunity for employment. "There are no positions given to out-of-state teachers," he said. "Our teachers are permanent residents of Everett."

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Auburn of the Hills Stages Quick Recovery Under NRA

Maine 'Deserted Village' Transformed Into Thriving City of Yesteryear, When It Was Regarded as One of Country's Largest Shoe Centers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Maine, Oct. 3—This city of some 1800 persons has reversed the sad saga of that Auburn written of by Oliver Goldsmith in "The Deserted Village."

It has grown increasingly robust on a diet of whirring wheels and shoe leather. Unlike Goldsmith's "Auburn of the Plains" deserted by the emigration of its people to the factories, this Auburn of the hills has staged a gallant recovery program through the immigration of factories to its people.

Known as the shoe city of Maine and one of the largest shoe centers in the United States, Auburn has risen in about a year's time from a deserted town to which a devastating strike had reduced it to unprecedented productive enterprise.

A year ago the truly great shoe plants with their thundering machinery were suddenly stilled. From 3000 to 5000 workers went on to the streets. Merchants lost some $1,000,000 off their books in lost credits alone. If grass did not grow in the streets of the town, it was because the strikers marched too frequently.

As a result of this strike three of the oldest shoe factories in the city—Cushman Hollis Company, employing 1600 workers, the Dingley Foss Shoe Company and the Alfred J. Sweet Company, hiring together more than 1000 operatives—were bowled over and forced to liquidate.

This strike effaced much of the old industrial topography of this little city built on a series of natural terraces rising from the Androscoggin River. But the sequel has been happy. Whereas 5000 operatives at work in the shoe factories represented the peak of employment in the boom days, August of this year found 6500 men and women at their benches.

Dingley Foss, now defunct, recorded a proud high point of 400 pairs of shoes produced in a day. The plant which succeeded it recently made 1100 pairs in a single day. The relief rolls which a year ago listed some 300 families as beneficiaries today tabulate but 26 or 27 such families.

Auburn's rehabilitation has been due largely to the immigration of new shoe companies to the city. These newcomers took over vacant plants or sections of them and got in gear for the general acceleration of production which started with the NRA.

Probably Auburn's greatest inducement to outside enterprise has been the almost complete domination of the open shop in that city. Labor organizers have been unable to secure as much as a toehold in the hostile brick walls of Auburn's factories. That the heretofore unchallenged dynasty of the open shop faces a powerful contender today is another story. But it is indisputable that the number of shoe plants in Auburn has risen from eight to sixteen largely because this city seemed to promise relief from labor unrest.

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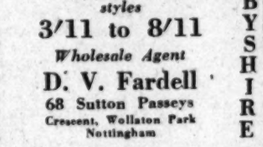

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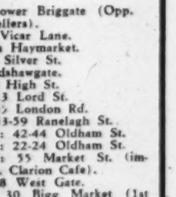

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Christian Science Lecture by Irving C. Tomlinson, C. S. B.

The Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson, C. S. B., of Boston, Massachusetts, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: Its Advantages Free to All," last evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Mr. Gordon V. Comer, C. S., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

On behalf of The Mother Church I welcome you all to this lecture on Christian Science.

In an article entitled "Pond and Purpose," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, states the spirit of her life-purpose in these words—"to impress humanity with the genuine recognition of practical, operative Christian Science."

The healing work that is being done today through the ministry of Christian Science is impressing humanity with this practical and operative science of Christianity. Its means and method are being made known through the writings of Mrs. Eddy which thoroughly explain her teachings; through the uniform church services read from the Bible and from the Christian Science textbook, which services are conducted in this church and in its branches throughout the world, for all of which Mrs. Eddy provided, through the publications of The Christian Science Publishing Society inaugurated by her; and through The Christian Science Board of Lectureship established by her.

Our speaker tonight is a member of this Board of Lectureship. The subject of his lecture is "Christian Science: Its Advantages Free to All." I am sure that you will be greatly blessed by this lecture, that after hearing it you will be able to start to apply this healing and saving Truth to your own situations, and that you will desire to progress in your understanding of it.

It is my pleasure to introduce to you the Reverend Irving C. Tomlinson of this city, who will now address you.

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

From the moment of its first discovery in 1866 by Mary Baker Eddy, Christian Science has offered advantages that have been widely recognized. The number is growing that accepts these benefits.

What are these advantages?

The great advantage Christian Science bestows upon men is the gain of spiritual understanding, by which they win a demonstrable sense of God and man, and the result is harmony in place of discord, the true way to peace in place of war; health instead of disease, strength instead of weakness; prosperity rather than adversity, supply rather than lack; employment in place of unemployment, work in place of idleness; freedom, not bondage; liberty, not serfdom; joy rather than sorrow, happiness rather than grief; fruitage instead of dearth, life instead of death.

Who is there in the world that does not desire these advantages? How then may we take them? By right thinking and true living; in a word, by knowing the truth.

Investigation of this subject is free to all. Christian Science Sunday services and Wednesday evening testimony meetings in The Mother Church and its branch churches throughout the world are open to all. Christian Science Reading Rooms in nearly every large city, as well as smaller ones, welcome all. Christian Science literature through its active distribution committees is placed conveniently for inquirers. Its authorized lectures are without admission fee.

What is it that hinders some from accepting God's benefits? What is it but a wrong sense of things? False education has taught mortals to look to the five corporeal senses for reliable testimony about all things.

The Corporeal Senses are Unreliable

The world has made a verity of the corporeal senses. What the material eye sees has been thought of as real and God-given. Many thinkers are breaking away from this false idolatry. Through Christian Science they are turning from their childish ignorance of reality to the true understanding of the genuine facts of being. Mankind is learning that this outward world, as viewed by the five senses, is not the world of God's creating, but is a counterfeit; that which seems to be but is not.

For example, in the Canadian Rockies, when one from his hotel first looks upon Lake Louise, with high mountains at its foot that appear to close in at its remote head, the lake seems to be a triangle with the base parallel to the hotel. The next day, when he climbs the mountain and looks upon the beautiful sheet of water, it appears a parallelogram with four equal sides. Only scientific engineering can disclose the truths about this gem of the mountains, for the material senses contradict themselves.

Likewise the material senses that seem to tell us the facts about God, man, and the universe are at fault in their testimony, and the truth must be discerned by an understanding of the Scriptures and the Science of being. The Scriptures reveal that God is Mind, Spirit, Life, Truth, Love. Christian Science teaches that God is the infinite Soul of every living thing, the divine Principle of all that is.

Christian Science also tells us that man "is not made up of brain, blood, bones, and other material elements" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 475). This is right in line with Biblical authority, for the Bible says that man is made in the image and likeness of God. So man is like Truth, like Love; he is the image of Mind, the reflection of Life, the expression of Soul, the manifestation of Principle. Material sense has perpetrated many deceptions upon humanity and among these is the deception that the corporeal body, physique, is man.

Has God a single one of the corporeal senses? The entire realm of material sense is outside the realm of divine intelligence. All our troubles occur in the material sense realm. Accumulation of matter is an accumulation of material sense testimony and therefore an accumulation of matter is futile to guarantee security against losses and crashes in business. Right today what has become of confidence in the material régime of business? Both rich and poor alike are uncertain and fearful. But spiritual ideas, which are real and good, are cumulative, for, "Whosoever hath, to him shall be given." For he who discerns the line of demarcation between corporeal sense and reality, between matter and Spirit, receives more spiritual ideas, more understanding, which is the substance of Spirit.

Again, to continue on this point of corporeal sense, no organic structure can make dust see. Does an unconscious mortal see, though his eye is perfect? Is there any vision where there is no mind, no consciousness? Did not the Psalmist catch a glorious glimpse of this when he said: "He that planted the ear, shall he not hear? He that formed the eye, shall he not see?" And who is this *He* but divine Mind? Has this Mind visual organs? Does it not see without organic structure? The perfect understanding of "Mind-faculties" (Science and Health, p. 487) enabled Jesus to heal blindness.

God Available for All Needs

One may say: "*You* may be able to see with the eye of spiritual sense but *I* simply cannot do it. I should like to know God, who, as the Bible says, 'healeth all thy diseases.' I should like to see the truth that will free me from the bondage of error, but how can I?" Christian Science makes clear that the normal thing, the natural thing, is to see God, to know the truth, and be a free man.

How then shall we remove the veil that hides reality? What constitutes the veil of obscurity but fear, ignorance, and sin? Ignorance of what God is, ignorance of what man is.

Before hearing of Christian Science, although I was an ordained clergyman and seeking God I seemed unable to feel His nearness sufficiently to see God's promise fulfilled, that He "healeth all thy diseases." The Bible accounts of God's helpful dealings with patriarch and prophet seemed impossible in our times. But after getting an understanding of Christian Science, after infinite Mind, our God, had healed me of stubborn ailments through my silent communion with Him, God then seemed near, "a very present help" in times of trouble. Then I had a God that was close by and available for my needs.

For example, after I had learned of Christian Science, whenever I had finished a long, hard day's work and was weary and confused, I would take time to think of Him, to realize His infinite love and His omnipotent power. Then the weariness would fade away, the confusion vanish, and strength and alertness take their places. This made the God of the Bible very real and a healing influence, for my need was met. When one knows and proves that he has an all-powerful, all-loving, and ever-present helper always available, does not that kind of thinking give him confidence to meet every problem and take away all doubts?

The Advantage of Knowing God Aright

Christian Science taught me the supreme value of knowing God aright. As I learned more of God as Principle, I took my first step out of the old into the new. I had never thought of using the truth about God and man as a help in healing. I accepted the scholastic teaching about God and left it there. I read in the original Greek that God is Spirit, but I still clung to physical force as power and gave no heed to all-powerful, impartial Love.

When a Christian Scientist, a friend, told me a little about God as divine Principle, I got my first glimpse of Deity as practical and available. This friend explained to me that there must be a governing Principle of God's kingdom, that God is the Principle of the spiritual universe and man. When we perceive that God is Principle, then we have a Science available to solve our mental, moral, and physical problems.

Christian Science includes in its unparalleled definition of God seven synonyms, "Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love" (Science and Health, p. 465), and these terms are of equal rank and are interchangeable. But like the facets of a flawless diamond they flash variegated lights for our understanding. They present to our perception various aspects of divinity, as for example the primitive, unchanging essence of good; the dependability and authoritativeness of Deity, that power which rules all nations with a rod of iron, that is, an immutable Principle. This Principle is incorruptible Being; a continuing Principle which presents an aspect of eternal Life, its permanence and continuity, as well as the invariable nature of Truth and the immutability of Love. What a blessing to mankind it is to have a God we can intelligently know and lovingly call on in every emergency, try, weigh, measure what Principle is, as distinguished from material desire, human will, mesmerism, and personality.

Again, Principle is the one and only Mind, God. When this Mind is made manifest it exterminates error. God, infinite Mind, operating through spiritual law, heals the sick. The right knowing of God is the apprehension that God is Life, Truth, Love. Life is divine Love in action. Real Life is one infinite, eternal, omnipresent, indestructible, self-existent Truth. When we know Truth, we become conscious of Life, real being. This knowing is reflection—then we are in Life. Jesus said: "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." To know God is real being, and Christian Science makes it possible to know God. Mortality is ignorance of Life.

We have as much of God's allness as we understand and demonstrate, but this we cannot demonstrate unless we grasp the great truth in Christian Science that there is but one Mind. Suppose a case of domestic discord. Can we not see that knowing there is but one Mind would be a help? With as many minds in the home as there are mortals these many minds might express ignorance, fear, doubt. These many minds might not have completely overcome the flesh. Human error might suggest to them, jealousy, resentment, irritation; but knowing that there is only one Mind and that Mind, God, can and does put an end to the belief of many minds operating. Then the peace of this one Mind would be made manifest in the very qualities of divine Mind's own nature. We learn never to settle any subject until we refer it to Mind, God, and consider it from a correct basis.

Christ Jesus

In his thinking and living the Christian Scientist finds that the scientific understanding of Christ Jesus is fundamental in his healing work. What was it that made Jesus victor? He explained it, saying, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." "I and my Father are one," were his words. Not that he taught that he was God, for he said, "My Father is greater than I," but that his nature was the very nature of his Father. The Christ is the very nature and essence of God expressed. It is this nature, this Christ, Truth, that is always with us, that does the works through us as it did through Jesus; hence Jesus could say, "The works that I do shall he do also."

The invisible Christ-idea through the human Jesus reached humanity, made the Word flesh, made the Christ practical in human affairs. This application of Truth to human experience was divinity reaching humanity with salvation, with understanding, for it imparted a new basis of being. A proper understanding, a correct estimate of Christ Jesus, is essential; the revelation cannot be separated from the revelator. The Christ-idea gives to men the ability to govern corporeal phenomena by spiritual law; as our Leader says, "The Principle of these marvellous works is divine; but the actor was human" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 199).

Man

In Christ, Truth, is found the right understanding of man. In the light of Christ, Truth, man is lifted out of the darkness of a matter existence into the kingdom of Spirit, God. In the words of Scripture, Man is the image and likeness of God; that is, he is not of the dust, not like matter, not like flesh, but the image of his Maker, the likeness of Spirit, the idea of Mind, the reflection of divine Love.

The qualities of the animal nature do not constitute man. The real man is not physical, not material, but he is of the same nature as his creator; the nature of good, the nature of Truth, the nature of unending Life. Good is eternal; Truth never dies. Man, the real man, who is like good, like Truth, is unending. If the real man were flesh, if he had any of the elements of matter, he would be as frail, as temporal, as mortal as matter; but God's man, that each one is, Spirit's likeness, manifests dominion; he is without beginning of years or end of days. He is immutable, indestructible, immortal.

Christ Jesus had this right understanding of man, as Science and Health teaches, the same spiritual status of man which heals the sick and the sinning. It is well to picture the real man, to vision the spiritual fact, and firmly turn our thoughts away from the material concept of man, for man is not the human concept of man. We are destined to outgrow mortal definitions of ourselves. We must transplant our concept of man from the human and mortal to the infinite and divine, for such intelligent thinking is health making and harmony producing and leads the way to our heavenly estate.

Healings

It is this true understanding of God and man in the light of Christ, Truth, through which healing is wrought in Christian Science. Mrs. Eddy, its Founder, was ever tireless in her search for more and more of this true sense of God and man. She was the embodiment of courage. In her consciousness there was no element of weakness. Whatever the seeming discord or stubborn opposition, she rose magnificently, single-handed and for the most part alone, to meet it. Such understanding, such spiritual power, such certainty of truth, such conviction of right shone forth from Mary Baker Eddy! She knew that God had spoken and she was immovable in Truth.

Time would not permit me to relate the many cases of healing wrought by Mrs. Eddy which I saw with my own eyes. Others were related to me by Mrs. Eddy herself, or told to me by those healed, or described to me by those possessed of the facts. May I give two cases of healing by Mrs. Eddy herself, that I witnessed.

A lady of Concord, New Hampshire, telephoned me for help on the day that the Christian Scientists in attendance upon the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church were visiting Concord in 1902. I asked the patient to come to Christian Science Hall, which was then my residence as well as the temporary church home. She told me that she was so ill with what the doctors called asthma and heart disease, that she knew she could not walk the three short blocks, and if she did it would be impossible to climb the few steps leading to the hall.

She arrived, however, at the hour that Mrs. Eddy was to pass in her carriage. I told her that Mrs. Eddy was expected any moment and that would be glad to greet the waiting she had sent word to me that she Scientists. Her carriage soon approached. The patient stood on the sidewalk leading to Christian Science Hall, where Mrs. Eddy could easily see her. After Mrs. Eddy had gone by, I said to the woman that I would help her up the steps into the home to have her treatment. She replied in effect: "Why, I don't need a treatment. I am healed. When dear Mrs. Eddy passed she recognized me, greeted me, and now I am well." True it was, the cure had been wrought, and this woman gratefully acknowledged Mrs. Eddy as the channel of her restoration.

Out of many, I select another case of healing I witnessed, this time in the home at Chestnut Hill. One morning when the household was called into the study by Mrs. Eddy, a case of instantaneous healing was wrought by her before our very eyes. As the family entered the study, one member made her way into the room with great difficulty. She had all the appearances of one suffering from nervous prostration or great exhaustion. Mrs. Eddy saw her pitiful condition, and called the struggler to her side. Then she spoke to her with decision, rebuking the error and calling on her to come out from her mesmerism and to witness to her true selfhood. While the members of the household stood there, they saw a decided change come over the patient. Mrs. Eddy continued to rebuke the error as she teaches Christian Scientists to do, and before the eyes of those present the afflicted one was completely healed. What seemed a rebuke to a friend was a rebuke to the error, which proved its nothingness.

The evidence that it was Love which governed Mrs. Eddy is the fact that quickly the patient was completely healed. When the members of the household left the room, the restored member went about her affairs and continued from that moment the ever-faithful helper of Mrs. Eddy that she had always been. Now this healing which Mrs. Eddy did and taught is going on in the world through the religious movement which she established.

Service

Earnest inquirers ask: "What does Christian Science say about hard times? What antidote has it for want, depression, discouragement?" It teaches that spiritual thinking and clean living will antidote hard times, it says that unselfish service will heal depression. Because Mrs Eddy lived in obedience to the divine Principle, Love, which she taught, she fell heir to its promises; she therefore manifested its quality of abundance.

Poverty, unemployment, hardship assailed Mrs. Eddy. Abandoned by her family, with no human source of supply, no occupation or employment, she offered her wares,—Christian Science,—all she had. They were not comprehended, not wanted; they were disapproved, rejected. But as the years went on, the operation of divine Principle in her experience brought plenty and met every need. Panics, depression, market conditions had no effect upon her status. Abundance poured in upon her, because her motive was to bring to mankind the revelation which was to help humanity. Her holdings were spiritual, a property that could not be mortgaged, foreclosed, or lost: it was the kingdom of heaven within her—and all these things were added.

Let us contemplate the example of her demonstration of supply, for Mrs. Eddy's demonstration of sufficiency is in the life she led. I shall never forget my first interview with her, in her home at Concord, New Hampshire. She had just given the "Address on the Fourth of July at Pleasant View . . . , 1897" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 251). Mary Baker Eddy was in her seventy-sixth year. She had not only spoken at length, but had listened attentively to many speakers, had served as hostess to the throng, had interviewed many of her followers, but when I took her hand in greeting, though the day was one of the hottest of summer days, she was cool and peaceful, unruffled in outward appearance, and aglow with spiritual strength. She greeted me with a loving smile. Every look, word, gesture, showed her a born leader and a true woman. This was a picture of Mrs. Eddy's sense of service (mind you in her seventy-sixth year), and this was the way I found her during my twelve years of happy service with her, always unselfed love, expressed.

Truly selfless love is the demand of the Cause she founded, for Mrs. Eddy has so modestly said of herself in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 247), "The little that I have accomplished has all been done through love, self-forgetful, patient, unfaltering tenderness."

Now let me tell you another story about Mrs. Eddy. Early in the Civil War, she learned that a young soldier was about to start for the front without a copy of the sacred Scriptures. She made inquiries and learned that the young volunteer was the eldest son of a poor widow. It was at a time when Mrs. Eddy's income was modest, and her charities to the soldiers and their families had left her on this day with but a dollar in her purse.

To her sense, the young man's need outweighed her own. She took her dollar and with it bought a New Testament and gave it to the young defender of his country. Some time after the close of the war, when the brave soldiers were returning to their homes, there came a rap at Mrs. Eddy's door. There was ushered in a bearded man wearing a soldier's garb.

When Mrs. Eddy met him, he said: "You do not remember me, but I am the soldier to whom you gave a Testament as I was going to join my regiment. I have sought you out to thank you for the blessed book, which has always been a help to me and which was the means of saving my life."

He then carefully took from his pocket the well-worn Testament and presented it to Mrs. Eddy. Embedded between its covers was a leaden bullet. Said the soldier, "That rifle ball was meant for my heart, and I have come many miles to show you that your goodness saved my life."

The Remedy for Depression

Mrs. Eddy's teaching and practice point out the remedy for want, depression, and unemployment and show how to gain supply, employment, abundance. For the spread of Christian Science Mrs. Eddy left a rich bequest to her church and this bequest was the outcome of her desire to serve. The way to get is to give. It is said that Christian Scientists are prosperous. The reason is plain. Those who give of themselves thereby reflect their Maker, the source of all supply. In accord with infinite good in serving and in giving, the law of good works on their behalf. Forsaking the false sense of self, they find themselves in the realm of spiritual sense where God, the source of supply, dwells.

In the recent period of material inflation men exalted self and lost love. In the present times of trial and stress men are endeavoring to retrace by learning to lose self and win love. They are taking up the cross by putting down self-interest and making life a loving service.

A Christian Scientist does not try to demonstrate dollars and cents. What a Christian Scientist does is to gain an unfoldment of the truth of being in his individual consciousness: this is unfolding to the truth about Life. Is not Life self-sustained? Is Life not all-sufficient? And in unfolding to Life are we not unfolding to its all-sufficiency?

What Christian Science does is to unfold to the student's thought the truth about Love; does not Love forever receive and give? There is no impoverished condition where inexhaustible Love is. A Christian Scientist awakens to the truth about substance, as Science and Health (p. 468) says, "Substance is that which is eternal and incapable of discord and decay." When one is convinced about the true sense of substance there is no fear that it can be diminished or be lessened,—there is enough for all.

This right knowing always results in right activity, and the proof of our knowing is that righteous needs in our journey out of sense into Soul are met. We find out what we are and we find we have all. So the words of the prophet call out today to all mankind, "Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee."

Mrs. Eddy's Service to Humanity

Mrs. Eddy was the herald of good times. This does not mean that she was always affluent. She has often told me that while she was writing Science and Health she had but one presentable gown and this she mended and patched times without number. But even in those days she would share.

She had absolute confidence in her message, and though none of her students encouraged her in writing the Christian Science textbook, she resolutely continued, trusting God and not personality to support her. At one time when it was needful that she visit her publisher in Boston she did not have the money to pay her carfare. She started to walk the entire distance from Lynn to Boston.

Fortunately a kindly undertaker, seeing the lone, mature figure of a delicate gentlewoman traveling along the highway invited her to share his seat with him. This offer she gratefully and graciously accepted. He did not know her, but afterward learned who she was, and told this story of her ride with him.

As time went on, through the success of her writings, she was able to give more and more to the Cause. When it took nearly all her ready funds, she set aside one hundred thousand dollars to build a suitable church in Concord for the accommodation of the vast number of visitors who were pouring into Concord from all over the world. She started to build The Mother Church during the so-called hard times of 1892 to 1894, and it was dedicated without a debt.

When this edifice was outgrown she called for two million dollars to build The Mother Church Extension, and before its completion word went out that no more money was needed. In the spirit of their Leader, since their present Publishing House is outgrown, the Board of Directors of the Christian Science church sent out word to Christian Scientists to meet this need.

Christian Scientists are erecting a commodious building and thus doing their part to stop the gap of unemployment. In this work they are proving the truth of the teachings of Christian Science. Knowing the truth of substance and living it, the law of supply, the law of addition, does work for all the abundance of good.

The Advantage of Effectual Prayer

This true knowing that makes God available comes from the understanding of the real nature of prayer which Mary Baker Eddy has given to the world today. Not a prayer of supplication and informing God what to do, but a prayer of realization that knows what God has for us and what He does for us. Mrs. Eddy was a woman of prayer. Her household was a house of prayer; so let us ponder the subject of prayer from the standpoint of Christian Science.

The prayer of a Christian Scientist, then, is more than that of supplication or petition. It is more than saying you haven't a headache and you know it. Prayer is entering into the closet of divine Mind and shutting the door on material sense. This is in accord with Jesus' instructions to his disciples on prayer.

Prayer—is it not a spiritual process, this gaining the ear of God? a mental action, whereby we enter into the awareness of God's presence? To do this means obedience to the rules given us for our daily living, for our daily deeds. Working thus, in constant obedience to the divine laws given us in the Bible and in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" we cannot fail to see the light that will give us guidance, love. Thus we gain the wisdom which makes inevitable the correct solution of every human problem.

Mary Baker Eddy shows us how we may come into actual touch with God's presence and have audience with Him. It is through prayer and the understanding of what real goodness is that we arrive at this consciousness of God-given dominion. As Jesus said in that wonderful prayer in the seventeenth chapter of John in which he prayed, "O Father, glorify thou me with thine own self with the glory which I had with thee before the world was." Science and Health says (p. 15), "Lips must be mute and materialism silent, that man may have audience with Spirit, the divine Principle, Love, which destroys all error."

Again Science and Health says (p. 89), "Spirit, God, is heard when the senses are silent." We reach God through spiritual consciousness, through glorified thought. The right kind of thought, which is true prayer, leads us to our Father-Mother God. And so what more definite procedure could there be, to attain spirituality, than to set about to find God through learning to pray aright? That is, to have thought dwell in His presence in silent prayer until we assimilate spiritual nature, bringing out in action only the qualities of our source, God? Prayer is not the striving of the human mind, a prayer that is not just the repetition of the arguments of Truth, but a prayer in which all human selfhood is so surrendered that the divine Life itself is made manifest in righteous action; a prayer in which revelation takes place. Through such prayer we gain the grace of God which heals and which changes our natures. This silent communion with divine Mind is vital; it is a paramount factor in our salvation. Therein lies the victory over mortal circumstances and dominion over materialism.

The lack of confidence in the power of prayer is due, no doubt, to the unwillingness of the human mind to endure the mental discipline needed for the fulfillment of God's purpose. There is a certain human resistance to all that is spiritual, and this resistance makes it difficult sometimes to pray. Affairs obtrude, persons, situations, events, flood the mind. Lack of time is argued, inability to comprehend spiritual things, all hinder in our efforts to talk with God. Hence the discipline required for taking time to conquer this error. Intruding and distracting thoughts may not be easily frustrated. The incoming truth stirs mortal elements, sometimes bringing out the dregs—irritability, restlessness, and discontent. These effects, however, are simply due to the fumes of dissolving beliefs, and they will sooner or later disappear. As the spirit of true prayer is reached, all mesmerism is dissolved, for Spirit dissipates the magnetism of material things.

Prayer Must Be Lived

For example, let us study the experience of Jacob. Disciplined by difficulties, he wrestled all night, and when the vision came he held to it; he held steadfastly to it until "the breaking of day," that is, until his nature was transformed. So it is with Christian Scientists. As we enter the spiritual realm of pure Mind, we feel the joy and gratitude of knowing Life, Truth, and Love, and from this vantage ground we affirm with the conviction and certitude of understanding the facts taught in Christian Science—health, wholeness, life, abundance.

Spiritual understanding cannot be increased merely by expounding. We have to live our way to higher perception. That is why mere academics in all the centuries have not attained what the fisherman disciples gained comparatively at a bound. Not acumen, but spiritual living, clears the thought. "Man's moral mercury, rising or falling, registers his healing ability" (Science and Health, p. 449).

Work, carved into deeds, gives results. Life, scientifically ordered according to Principle, will result in the wonderful power by which the fishermen's boat was transported across the lake. A life ordered by Spirit forwards the spiritual new birth, and ascension from scale to scale follows.

We must remember that active participation in good is understanding. But confusion of our thought manifests itself in confusion. All sin, dishonesty, selfishness, malice, envy are manifestations of ignorance. Good deeds bring good results. Let us be in line, in active participation with the operations of divine Mind; and if we are faithful we can express the divine Mind. It is impossible to understand Truth until we have the courage to live it.

Christian Science came through prayer and only prayer can carry it on. Prayer in Christian Science illumines thought; it "lights the torch of spiritual understanding" (Science and Health, p. 202). Under the brightness of this light, mortal mind is lifted above its own false conceptions. Then the divine Mind with its order possesses consciousness, and its ideas take form to human sense as answered need. And so right thinking externalizes itself in right conditions.

Every time the light of Truth shines into our consciousness revealing the fact of God's allness and man's perfection, we catch a glimpse of the truth Mary Baker Eddy discovered; every time a healing takes place there is enjoyed the blessing which Mary Baker Eddy brought to humanity. Do not honesty and gratitude compel recognition of the debt to a discoverer of this boon to mankind? A right estimate of a revelation of so great salvation is a test of intelligence. Note how the great Way-shower tested the intelligence of his disciples by examining their estimate of himself, "Whom say ye that I am?" Even so today humanity's intelligent grasp of the truth is tested by its thoughts of Mrs. Eddy, through whom the Christ-healing has come today and through whom a more widespread interest in God is being manifested. Through her teachings has come a renaissance in this study of the Holy Scriptures, as evidenced in the phenomenal increase in the sale of Bibles.

So I conclude with a blessing written in a letter to me by Mrs. Eddy in 1905: "May our Father-Mother bless you, keep you awake to the foe and thoroughly garrisoned in His Spirit" (original letter in the archives of The Mother Church).

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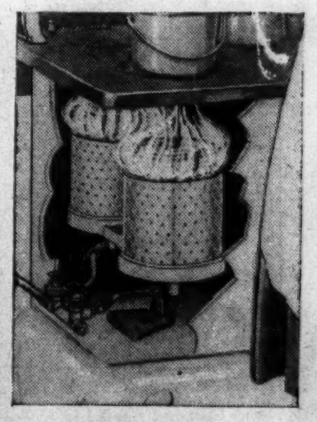

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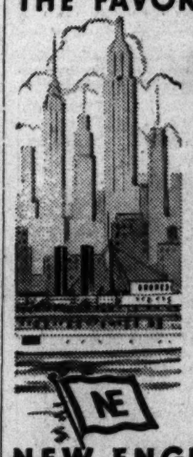

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The Home Forum

The Philosophy of Flossie

BECAUSE I was at the work bench in the barn, I missed the full effect of Mary Lou's entrance. I heard the orchestral effect, however, for there was first a clash of brazen trumpets in the distance, then a chanting of pipes coming up the drive. They neared swiftly, and then, framed in the bright lozenge of the great barn door, there was Mary Lou.

She is twelve, with bright eyelashes and hair, the color of a raveled hemp hawser; this she wears brushed back and ribbon-bound, with an Alice-in-Wonderland effect. Unlike Alice, however, she wore a shrieking red bandanna, tied in a square knot behind her straight tanned back, white sailor pants, and scuffed yellow sandals. And before her, tugging valiantly at a clothesline leash and skirling like a hugged bagpipe, paraded a small black and white pig.

"We've come visiting," said Mary Lou amicably.

The small black swine snuffed my left shoe with a moist snout, liked it, started to devour it with gusto. Mary Lou hauled in the slack.

"Flossie! Where are your manners?" she scolded. "She eats anything. She eats everything. Or tries to." Flossie nosed a sawdust pile under the bench and licked her chops. "She's my uncle's. We've been up on the hill to see the view. Flossie didn't think much of it. She sniffed, then started to root. And she had her bath just before we started, too," Mary Lou said severely.

"That probably whetted her appetite. Does she like corn?"

"She likes anything," said Mary Lou, "if there's enough of it."

We went up under the Baldwin tree and through the garden walk; Flossie nosed divots like small saucers from the lawn, and Mary Lou stamped them back. Small muscles rippled in her tanned back as Flossie surged to either side in a laudable spirit of exploration. The pig sampled portulacas, rejected marigolds, munched contentedly on a golden calendula as we came to the corn. We stripped huge ears, and Flossie trumpeted content and settled down to serious eating.

* * *

Mary Lou comes on each summer from Ohio and makes her Uncle George's a center from which she sheds joy and brightness upon a large circle of relatives; for a time she illuminates our staid Jaalam streets and then leaves us to worry through the drab winter as best we may. Lately, I knew, she had been down the Cape, visiting her grandmother. Regarding this there had been sundry misgivings on the part of Uncle George and myself. The grandmother problem in George's day and mine had been simple; they looked upon pig-tailed granddaughters in starched skirts and ribbed black stockings, and were serene and contented. Mary Lou's grandmother, a little old lady with a cricket voice and white hair gathered in a tight, prim bun, dated back to the fringe of the sampler and pantalette era, and the effect upon her of Mary Lou in white pants and crimson bandanna had been dubious. I voiced timid inquiries. How—that is, had grandmother . .

"My pants?" Mary Lou asked. "She liked 'em. She wore 'em her own self once, in Havana."

"I didn't," I confessed, "know they were heirlooms."

"Not these. Others. And a striped jersey. She borrowed them from a French sailor."

This demanded caution. I hadn't known that grandmother had been away lately.

"But this wasn't lately. It was when she was shipwrecked the first time. She wore her wedding dress—she could save only one, so she took the best. And a French ship picked them up, and took them into Havana, and she went ashore in the striped jersey and pants, with her wedding dress rolled up in a parcel. It was," Mary Lou explained, "all right to be married in or shipwrecked in. Those were special. But going ashore was just common. The dress shrunk quite a little, I guess, because it just about fits me. But she was pretty old, then. She was seventeen."

There was a moral in this, but Mary Lou fed Flossie and failed to listen. Flossie mouthed the last ear and snored faintly. I said: "Pig," and Mary Lou rejected the insinuation hotly. Flossie was a dear, a duck, a lamb. Of course she was a pig, but not a *pig*.

"Look!" she said, and poked with a twig. Then she said: "Golly!" and we lay on our stomachs and watched.

* * *

A shaft the thickness of my little finger was sunk at the foot of a gray ledge, and small golden-brown bodies lined its depths. They ventured forth and explored, their actions queerly different from the usual busy and purposeful scuttling of ants. Deep in the earth there was a glimmer, and a great winged ant came from the depths, dwarfing the small fumbling explorers, and shaking shining wings. Another followed, and another; the hole boiled, the brown earth glistened. Then one after another coursed up the steep Alps of the ledge, and shook their wings, and reared to test the air. From a crag, towering a full six inches above the dusty plain, one launched forth and went winging upward in steady flight. Then another. The air was dotted with them, climbing at a steep angle, drawn as by a magnet toward the white September sky. And still the golden-brown bodies, the translucent wings, came from the dark earth.

Overhead there was a twittering, and swallows cut the air; they sped, turned, fluttered, drew crossing lines of flight. Dragon flies wove a slighter pattern, coursing lower. And we wondered how many, how few, of these new-winged air-ladies would get through, outward bound to found new colonies. The last brave straggler climbed to the dizziest peak of the gray ledge and winged upward; swallows and dragon flies vanished to other gleaning.

Mary Lou nibbled a grass blade. "I wonder," she speculated, "if Solomon ever watched a swarm of queen ants. Maybe he did."

I wondered if Flossie had ever watched one.

"Oh stuff!" Mary Lou said scornfully. "Flossie isn't a sluggard. And why should she watch them? Pigs haven't wings."

"The Walrus and the Carpenter weren't sure of that."

Mary Lou prodded Flossie, and she sang of cabbages and kings as we went back through the garden path. Flossie, a sleep-walker, followed sluggishly, sniffing dreamily at phlox and spicy nasturtiums. Mary Lou clutched my arm. "Oh look! Isn't he cute?"

Three old pear trees stand in our flower garden, one Seckle, one Bartlett, and one which bears a copper-greenish fruit with brown freckles, useful only to throw at straying hens. Balanced in this tree, tail curled over his back, a red squirrel made a luncheon. He held a green pear cleverly in his forepaws and revolved it; the white chips dropped and, with the base held like a bowl, he scooped out the brown seeds and munched solemnly. We sat cross-legged and breathless on the path, and he eyed us with an unblinking shoebutton.

* * *

None of us saw Micky coming. But suddenly, from beneath the phlox thickets, a gray flash crossed the path. Mary Lou screamed warning; the squirrel fled to the topmost branches; Micky's sharp claws showered down fragments of bark, and at the foot of the last swaying branch he stopped, yellow eyes glaring, tail twitching while the squirrel chattered and scolded. Mary Lou groped for pears to throw, and Flossie woke. She grunted and waddled forward. Micky's yellow eyes widened, and Flossie whoofled and scratched her sides against the pear tree. As one who has seen Apollyon breathing fire and strange threats, Micky scrambled down, leaped with arched back and fluffed tail to the path, and fled. And Mary Lou chanted in triumph.

"Brave Flossie!" she praised. "Who's a pig, now?"

I had, of course, to fit this in the general scheme of things, and I discoursed on Micky and the right of the strongest, of the predatory instinct and the NRA, and from Mary Lou's foggy air it was evident that my wisdom was as pearls before Flossie. I came down to earth.

"I mean, your uncle is bigger than I am, but he doesn't chase me up trees. Men have—"

"Look!" gurgled Mary Lou. "S'pose you came over, and Uncle George chased you up the apple tree, and over the roof, and down the waterspout, and up your barn roof—"

"I don't mean—"

"Take off your necktie," commanded Mary Lou.

It was blue, and she tied it solemnly about Flossie's neck, and patted it in place. "Always lessons," she murmured. "Don't you mind, Flossie. You just *did* it." The blue-ribboned Flossie winked at me. Wasn't it enough, she seemed to ask, to be twelve, and lead pigs in triumph through Persepolis, and find unguessed joys in everything? Why lessons? Wasn't that lesson enough in itself?

"We have bats in the barn, Mary Lou," I said humbly. "Just bats. Mice with wings. I don't know why they have wings, either. Like to see them?"

"Oh, let's!" said Mary Lou.

DANIEL CHASE.

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On Eagles' Wings

One advantage Ben Lomond has over loftier summits is that it is on the frontier line, and overlooks the lowlands. Stirling and Edinburgh castles may usually be picked out of a vast landscape bounded by the hills of Clydesdale and of Ettrick. Right below is Loch Lomond. "Oh!" shouts Christopher North, "for the plumes and pinions of the poised eagle, that we might now hang over Loch Lomond and all her isles! From what point of the compass would we come on our rushing vans? Up from Leven-banks, or down from Glenfalloch, or over the hill of Luss, or down to Rowardennan; and then up and away, as the chance currents in the sky might lead, with the Glory of Scotland, blue, bright, and breaking into foam, thousands on thousands of feet below, with every Island distinct in the peculiar beauty of its own youthful or ancient woods? For remember, that with the eagle's wing we must also have the eagle's eye; and all the while our own soul to look with such lens and such iris, and with its own endless visions to invest the pinnacles of all the far-down ruins of church or castle, encompassed with the umbrage of undying oaks. . . ."

Most of us have had our experience of Ben Nevis in a mist, and even in summer we have probably found more snow on the mountain than seems to have been there that August. It was in either July or August that I first went up, and at that time quantities lay about on the summit, and there was deep snow in the gullies. In winter, the top of the Ben is as near Alpine conditions as anything in Britain, and some knowledge of snow and ice craft is necessary for an ascent. A first-class view, in spite of all that is alleged to the contrary, is by no means rare, and it is worth all the exertion. Next to the rugged foreground formed by the shattered members of the Ben himself, the most unforgettable feature is either the far-stretching sea-lochs shining up through cloud-rack from amid the billowy confusion of hills and glens, or deep Glenmore, the Great Glen, which we see like the path of an earthquake running straight north-east, and splitting broad Scotland into two mountainous halves. . . .

"'Tis distance lends enchantment," etc. Don't believe it. What we see in a view is largely what the imagination puts into it, and the imagination puts into the distant view what it has experienced in closer contact. The azure hue that robes the mountain is how much more beautiful for what the mountainous form suggests, and for the contrast of the stern and rugged substance with the ethereal veil! Go into the elongated corrie, or chain of corries, under the vertical north-east face of Ben Nevis, a hollow overhung by the highest and longest precipice in this island, and a scene of unexampled austerity and splendour; and after that see if you will ever think Ben Nevis either a big, shapeless lump or a mountain that owes all its grandeur to what artists call aerial perspective. Inferior to the distant view? Different at any rate; but the difference between sublimity and beauty is hard to define.—ERNEST A. BAKER, in "On Foot in the Highlands." (London: Maclehose.)

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On the Lake of Lugano: Monte Salvatore and the Lakeside Village of Gándria

CLEAR, still waters, fed by mountain torrents; clear, still skies, with the great promontory of Monte Salvatore, hazy, mysterious and majestic, rising in its effort to separate the western arm of the lake from the waters on the south and east. Here rests the sunny village of Gándria at the foot of the steep slopes of Mte. Brè, rising from its own reflections, and dyeing the lake with its many warm colorings and with the green foliage that hangs, dripping, from the old walls.

The narrow village streets, the arcades and vine terraces, trickle into the water; and here, on the wide stone steps, the women kneel and launder their linen and chat of the doings of the day. Little gardens, laden with flowers, rest above the water, shaded from the heat of the sun by brilliant awnings that vie in hue with those of the gliding boats below. And no two houses face the same way—for there is so much to be seen on all sides. And every window has been put in with a different color.

The Lake of Lugano links Switzerland with Italy. Lying among the outer spurs of the Alps that divide the Ticino basin from that of the Adda, it shares its beauties with two countries, even as its mountainous borders and lakeside villages share their grandeur and gayety with the depths below.

The Real Australia

I knew that the real Australia was not to be found in the cities, which are after all very much like English cities. It was to be found in the Bush.

The Bush, with that significance, is a purely Australian word. It simply means the country. To anyone who is in the least imbued with the Australian spirit it is a musical word, little as it may sound so. It was so to me, from my previous experience of it, for what I best liked to remember of my youthful experiences, and was itching to get away to, were those wide open spaces in which the primitive pastoral life engages the thoughts and actions of men, and is centered round the "station" in which you may enjoy a life as civilized and refined as in an English country-house, though it may be many miles from the next one. There seems to be no special word for these delightful houses, timber-built, with broad verandahs, upon which much of the day is spent, and the night too, and if you have outgrown your house you just stick on a few more rooms with a few more verandahs. They are never called ranches in Australia. The word station seems to do for the whole property and the house alike. In the more closely settled agricultural regions, where the soil is so rich that a landowner can live much the same life as if he were in England, there are houses of brick, or even of stone, like English country-houses; but the one-storied wooden houses straggling all over the place are the real thing, and the more remote they are the more they are the real thing.

Before I broke loose from my fellow-visitors from England, I went one long journey up-country with about thirty of them to see the sheep-shearing at a station in the Liverpool Plains district of New South Wales. It was a long journey, for which they provided us with a special train. Very early in the morning, when we stopped for a minute or two at a wayside station, I went out and got a whiff of what I had been looking forward to during all those thousands of miles of journeying.

I have never known anything in any part of the world so deliciously fresh and pure as an Australian dawn. There is a background of utter silence against which the fluting of the Australian magpie, quite different from our bird, is heard most musically. That was what I had remembered, and there it was, magpie and all, and I went back to my berth happy.—ARCHIBALD MARSHALL, in "Out and About—Random Reminiscences." (London: John Murray.)

Les Fruits spirituels

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

EN CES temps-ci, nous entendons souvent parler de crise, de limitation et de marasme; or il existe une activité, commune à tout le genre humain, qui n'est jamais interrompue par des conditions semblables: c'est la pensée. La parole et les actes sont parfois sujets à bien des restrictions, mais personne d'autre que nous-mêmes ne peut restreindre nos pensées, les limiter ou les forcer de suivre une direction quelconque; et selon la qualité de ces mêmes pensées, notre vie journalière sera harmonieuse ou discordante.

Jésus-Christ a dit: "Un bon arbre ne peut porter de mauvais fruits, ni un mauvais arbre porter de bons fruits." On peut fort bien comparer la pensée à un arbre produisant telle ou telle espèce de fruit; et chacun de nous doit décider quelle sera la nature et la qualité de ce fruit mental. Plantée dans le terrain de la matérialité, la pensée produit des fruits sans attraits, souvent amers, et n'ayant aucune valeur soit pour celui qui les cultive soit pour autrui; mais une fois plantée fermement dans les sublimes vérités de l'être spirituel, la pensée produira les fruits de l'Esprit, entre autres l'amour, la joie et la paix, d'après l'énumération qu'en donne saint Paul.

Celui qui ne connaît pas les grandes vérités de l'être spirituel demandera peut-être comment il est possible de consacrer son énergie mentale à des pensées spirituelles alors qu'on vit dans un monde matériel, qu'on s'occupe d'un travail matériel, et fréquente des personnes dont le labeur et les points de vue sont en grande partie matériels. Lorsque grâce aux enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, on parvient à comprendre que le moi véritable, entièrement spirituel, est l'image de Dieu, cette question trouve sa réponse; car on s'aperçoit que de cette compréhension spirituelle résultent naturellement des pensées spirituelles et pures portant des fruits selon leur espèce. Cette compréhension peut s'acquérir si l'on étudie dans un esprit de prière la Bible et le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy.

Bien que les Évangiles représentent Dieu comme étant sage, bon, juste et plein d'amour, les hommes ont persisté à croire que pour une raison inconnue, Dieu leur envoie la maladie et qu'ils sont obligés de se soumettre à ce décret. Pourtant les chrétiens acceptent la déclaration biblique selon laquelle Dieu créa l'homme à Sa ressemblance. Nous trouvons à la page 390 de *Science et Santé* un passage qui s'harmonise avec cette vérité: "Ne souffrez pas que les prétentions du péché ou de la maladie se développent dans votre pensée. Chassez-les avec la ferme conviction qu'elles sont illégitimes parce que vous savez que Dieu n'est pas plus l'auteur de la maladie que du péché."

Admettre que l'homme, l'image de Dieu, a des pensées maladives, c'est admettre que Dieu est la source de la maladie, qu'Il est donc incapable de maintenir la santé de Sa création. S'il en était ainsi, comment pourrions-nous obéir au Père avec joie? L'homme, image et ressemblance de Dieu, ne saurait éprouver ce qui ne ressemble point à son Père parfait; mais les mortels souffrent de maladie et d'inharmonie parce qu'ils croient posséder, en dehors de Dieu, un entendement personnel capable de leur dire qu'ils sont malades ou sans harmonie. Or la Science Chrétienne enseigne que Dieu est l'unique Entendement qui remplit tout l'espace; que le prétendu entendement charnel ou mortel n'est pas une entité, mais seulement une croyance à la vie, à la substance, à l'intelligence et à l'activité en dehors de Dieu; et c'est l'acceptation de cette croyance qui lui donne un semblant de pouvoir et de réalité. Lorsque les hommes comprendront spirituellement les faits véritables de l'être et rejetteront la croyance à cet entendement charnel, ils ne seront plus trompés par le mal qui prétend être réel et puissant.

Comment empêcherons-nous que les prétentions du péché et de la maladie ne se développent dans notre pensée? Nous sommes forcés d'admettre que pour se propager, toute graine demande une nourriture appropriée. Aussi le remède préventif consiste-t-il à refuser de nourrir les suggestions de crainte, de péché ou de maladie. Il faut détruire la crainte parce qu'elle implique la foi au pouvoir et à la réalité du mal, par conséquent le doute touchant l'omnipotence de Dieu. Admettre la crainte et lui permettre de gouverner la pensée, c'est nourrir et encourager ce qui tend à produire l'inharmonie, la faiblesse et les échecs. Il en est de même de la maladie: accepter ses prétentions comme des réalités, en tenir compte et les méditer, c'est lui donner la nourriture qui favorise au plus haut degré sa croissance et son développement.

Attachons-nous fermement à l'affirmation de la Bible d'après laquelle toutes les choses créées par Dieu sont "très bien," et comprenons que la maladie est illégitime, car elle ne possède aucune des propriétés du bien. Rassurons-nous en pensant à cette vérité sainte: notre moi véritable, composé d'idées spirituelles, ne peut être touché par les fausses prétentions du péché et de la maladie. L'Entendement infini donne toujours en abondance des pensées pures, parfaites, et nous possédons naturellement le désir ainsi que la faculté de les accepter et de les nourrir. Les idées de pureté, de sagesse, de bonté, de courage, d'amour, de joie, de paix, de foi, d'humilité, de puissance, parviennent au cœur fidèle qui s'attend à Dieu; et lorsqu'on nourrit ces idées en les gardant constamment dans sa pensée, elles croissent, puis donnent des fruits selon leur espèce.

Ces fruits spirituels remplissent nos vies de tout ce qui est bon et beau. En leur présence, l'inharmonie et les limitations ne peuvent subsister; et s'ils observent ces résultats, les voyageurs lassés qui n'ont point encore appris à penser selon la justice, en arrivent souvent à désirer comprendre la vérité et à faire des efforts pour pouvoir jouir eux-mêmes des heureux fruits qu'apporte cette compréhension.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, Etats-Unis.)

First Autumn

Autumn is like a gypsy,
In yellow rags
And scarlet—
Eager for vivid life
Before the world is cold.

But long ere she has entered
With whirls of madcap dancing,
We know that she is coming
By a drift of minor music—
A bright and wistful melody
Upon the waiting air.

Early Autumn comes
Like a strain of gypsy music.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY.

Spiritual Fruitage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE hears much of depression, limitation, and slackness in these days, but there is one activity common to mankind which is never interrupted by any of these conditions, namely, thinking. Speech and action may be restricted in many instances, but nobody except ourselves can restrict, limit, or compel our thought in any direction whatsoever; and it is the quality of our thinking which determines the harmony or discord of our daily lives.

Christ Jesus said, "A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit." Thought may well be likened to a fruit tree which yields fruit of some kind or other; and it rests with every individual as to what the nature and quality of this mental fruit shall be. Thought planted in materiality produces unlovely fruit, perhaps bitter and worthless both to the one who cultivates it and to others; but thought planted in the grand foundation of the truths of spiritual being will bring forth that fruit of Spirit which, according to St. Paul's enumeration, includes love, joy, and peace.

One uninstructed in the great truths of spiritual being may be disposed to ask how it is possible for persons living in a material world, occupied with material work, and associating with other people whose outlook and occupation are also largely material, to devote mental energy to spiritual thinking. When through the teachings of Christian Science an individual has gained an understanding of genuine selfhood as wholly spiritual, in the image of God, this question is answered; for he finds himself thinking pure, spiritual thoughts, as a natural consequence of his spiritual understanding, and bringing forth fruit accordingly. This understanding may be gained by prayerfully studying the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, together with the Bible.

In spite of the fact that God is represented in the Gospels as being wise, good, just, and loving, men have still believed that He sends sickness for some reason unknown to men, and that they have therefore no choice but to submit to this purpose. Yet Christians accept the Scriptural declaration that God made man in His likeness. In harmony with this is the statement on page 390 of Science and Health: "Suffer no claim of sin or of sickness to grow upon the thought. Dismiss it with an abiding conviction that it is illegitimate, because you know that God is no more the author of sickness than He is of sin."

To admit that man, the image of God, thinks thoughts of sickness is to admit that God is the source of sickness or disease, and therefore is unable to maintain the health of His creation. How could we cheerfully yield obedience to such a Father? Man, the image and likeness of God, cannot experience anything unlike his perfect Father; but mortals suffer from sickness and inharmony because they believe that they possess a mind of their own apart from God, which can tell them that they are sick and discordant. Christian Science, however, teaches that God is the only Mind, filling all space, and that the so-called carnal or mortal mind is not an entity, but only a belief in life, substance, intelligence, and activity apart from God; and the acceptance of this belief is what constitutes its professed power and reality. When men reject belief in this carnal mind through the spiritual understanding of the true facts of being, they will cease to be beguiled by evil's claims to power and authority.

How may the claims of sin and sickness be prevented from growing upon the thought? We must admit that a seed requires suitable nourishment in order to propagate. The preventive, then, is to refuse to nourish suggestions of fear, sin, and sickness. Fear must be destroyed because it is faith in the power and reality of evil, and therefore doubt of the omnipotence of God. Fear admitted into and allowed to control thought is fostered and nurtured, and tends to produce the fruit of inharmony, weakness, and failure. The same is true of sickness, for to accept its claims as real, consider and meditate upon it, is to supply it with the nourishment best suited to its growth and development.

Let us hold fast to the Bible declaration that God made all good, and that sickness, having no property of good, is illegitimate. Let us reassure ourselves with the blessed truth that our real selfhood, which is made up of spiritual ideas, cannot be touched by the false claims of sin and sickness. Infinite Mind is ever pouring forth pure and perfect thoughts, and we possess the native desire and ability to accept and nourish them. Ideas of purity, wisdom, goodness, courage, love, joy, peace, faith, humility, and power come to the trustful, waiting heart; and when these are nourished and held steadfastly in thought, they grow and bring forth fruit after their own kind.

This spiritual fruitage fills our lives with that which is good and beautiful. In its presence inharmony and limitation must give way; and weary travelers who have not yet learned to think aright, observing these results, may be led to desire and strive for an understanding of the truth, that they also may enjoy its blessed fruitage in their own experience.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Evening Wind

. . . Thou
That cool'st the twilight of the sultry day!
Gratefully flows thy freshness round my brow;
Thou hast been out upon the deep at play,
Riding all day the wild blue waves till now
Roughening their crests, and scattering high their spray,
And swelling the white sail. I welcome thee
To the scorched land, thou wanderer of the sea! . . .

Go rock the little woodbird in his nest;
Curl the still waters, bright with stars; and rouse
The wide old wood from his majestic rest,
Summoning from the innumerable boughs,
The strange deep harmonies that haunt his breast.
Pleasant shall be thy way where meekly bows
The shutting flower, and the darkling waters pass,
And where the o'ershadowing branches sweep the grass. . . .

Sweet odors in the sea air, sweet and strange,
Shall tell the homesick mariner of the shore;
And, listening to thy murmur, he shall deem
He hears the rustling leaf and running stream.

—WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. Poems.

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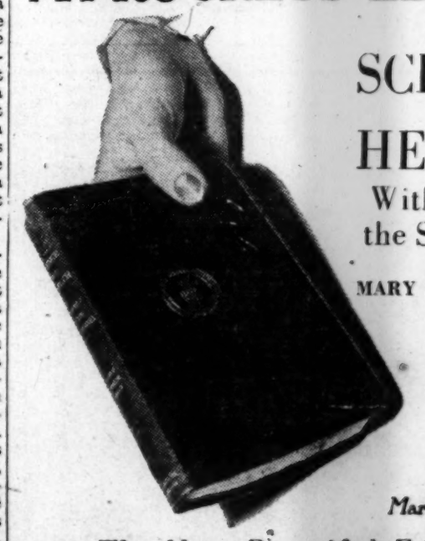

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Progress in Education

Basic English Versus Babel

Makes Strong Bid as International Language

By C. K. OGDEN

Director of Orthological Institute, Magdalene College, Cambridge, Eng.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the most surprising merits of the English language is the fact that those merits are more obvious to the foreigner than to the English-speaking world. The proverbial Englishman knows, of course, that he has inherited the only sensible language—and if the rest of the world were not so frequently in agreement with him on this point his knowledge would be but the proverbial vanity of all nationalism. It was the great German philologist, Grimm, who first assured us that, were it not for certain irrational features of its orthography, English would long ago have carried all before it.

Since Grimm's day the science of language has made it possible to view these irregularities in a new light; the failure of all artificial systems has emphasized once more the need for a new approach, and the annihilation of space by radio, talkie and telephone has brought home to us the significance of this new situation.

New Stirrings

It was to this consciousness of new stirrings on the outskirts of Babel that Basic English owed its origin. It was designed to take advantage of the new methods of analyzing language which have grown up with modern psychology, particularly during the past 20 years. "The Meaning of Meaning" (published in the International Library of Psychology in 1923) served as a focus for the theory; and throughout the past 10 years the work of developing the system has been continuously in progress. The vocabulary itself was first published in 1929, and by the end of the present year more than 20 small volumes will have made their appearance in a uniform series through the Orthological Institute, King's Parade, Cambridge, Eng. After "Basic English" itself, the most important of those at present available are the "A B C," which provides a graded method of teaching, and "The Basic Words," which gives full details of the 850 with their French, German, and phonetic equivalents and examples of their use.

The word Basic itself is an anagram: B(ritish), A(merican), S(cientific), I(nternational), C(ommercial)—it is founded on Standard English tradition, avails itself of current American tendencies, is able to cover the entire field of the sciences, is international in purpose, and will win its way through its value in the trade and commerce of the world.

The language which emerges from this systematic pruning is indistinguishable from ordinary English. To demonstrate this, the three paragraphs which follow are written in Basic.

Hundreds of Years in Front

The fact that Basic may be talked wherever normal English is talked puts it, at the start, some hundreds of years in front of any other suggestion for an international language, or the languages of the government, of over 500,000,000 persons. It is the only language which will take one round the earth in comfort, and the only language which has a chance of uniting India. In addition to this, Europe's knowledge of English is being increased from day to day by the power of the radio, and this same power has given it a position out of all comparison with that of French or Latin in earlier days.

If English, in its most complex form, has come into general use among such widely different nations, because of the great need for some common tongue, is there not reason for the belief that a simple form of English—if it still has the qualities which will give it a natural sound to English and American ears—will become the second language of all countries? An English without "verbs," with only a small number of "idioms" or fixed uses, and limited to 850 words (which, by the way, gets round Grimm's only trouble) has all the attractions of Esperanto together with all the value of a natural language.

Highly Approved

Noted men in a great number of countries have put their names to a statement giving approval to Basic; but more important than this, the system is now being widely tested for different purposes. In certain schools in Poland, for example, the boys and girls are learning it, and a regular Basic newspaper is now being printed there. A group of teachers under Dr. Nakaseko at Kyoto in Japan is taking up the system, and a Basic paper has been produced. President Crawford of the University of Hawaii is responsible for Basic operations in the islands of the Pacific. Other Basic developments are recorded in Copenhagen and Prague; while requests come to the Orthological Institute from every part of the earth for books, details, and suggestions.

Those who are interested in the principles on which the words themselves have been selected will find the necessary information in "The Basic Dictionary," where the Basic equivalents of the 7500 most useful words in standard English are briefly indicated for the use of translators. It need hardly be added that before any large-scale diffusion of the system is possible this dictionary must be adapted to the needs of all the chief languages at present in use. A start is already being made with Japanese, Polish, Czech and Danish.

In rough outline, the first necessity governing the selection of the Basic words was the principle of covering the field. The subject matter of human discourse had to be classified. The needs of each department of thought and knowledge were considered from an international point of view. At the same time, the most fundamental sorts of words had to be discovered, so that the ordinary grammatical account of the so-called "parts of speech" could be dispensed with. The first essential was to get rid of "verbs" as generally understood. The 4000 commonest verbs of English are really compound forms behind which analysis finds something simpler. To "enter" is to "go in," to "insert" is to "put in," to "absorb" is to "take in," and so on. "Put," "take," "get," "give," and 12 other simple operations, when combined with the chief names of directions ("in," "over," "through," and the rest), will really do all the work. To "disembark" is then to "get off a ship," and the verbs in their thousands need trouble us no more.

In all this the pioneer work of the great Jeremy Bentham, now chiefly remembered for his attempts to cleanse the Augean stable of legal terminology, was of the greatest value. A scientific treatment of opposites (like "hard" and "soft," "thick" and "thin") and of emotional words not required in ordinary conversation made other drastic economies possible.

Not Difficult

Needless to say, Basic is not designed to interfere with existing languages as such, or with literature in all its diverse forms. Nor, contrary to a common assumption, does it place the foreigner at any particular disadvantage. The foreigner, it is true, must learn 850 words and their uses: and this is clearly only a matter of hours. The Englishman, on the other hand, must endeavor to forget about 10,000 words; and this equally requires a certain effort. But fortunately both the remembering and the forgetting are successfully achieved in far more difficult forms throughout our entire lives.

We are left, therefore, with the relatively simple problem of overcoming the psychological inertia which constitutes the chief obstacle to all international movements. And here time and tide are both in our favor. Every scientific discovery, every step forward to the brotherhood of man, breaks down fresh barriers and brings the peoples closer together. So that in the end our ultimate need is the economic wherewithal to make known the new solution in the shortest possible time. In fact, there are many individuals now living who could establish the World Language of the Future beyond a peradventure; and to them in the first instance, but beyond them to the governments and education authorities of the entire world our appeal is now directed.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Smiling But Serious-Minded, a Class in the Tokyo Cooking School, Japan.

A Cooking School in Japan

Where They Learn to Make Apple Pie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

WHEN the Japanese girl finishes high school she does not look forward to a college course with its ideas of higher education. Marriage is the next step for which she will prepare herself by study of all the domestic arts. Many of these she has been learning from her mother since she was a small girl. Cookery is the one art that has commanded the attention of both men and women in many walks of life in Japan. Perhaps it is because the preparation of a Japanese meal is distinctly an art. While at first glance this does not seem true because rice, fish, and vegetables are the chief articles of food and are usually served cold, yet upon closer study we learn that each morsel of food artistically served has taken much time in preparing.

Western Cookery

The coming of western civilization to Japan has complicated cookery for it has brought in the use of meats and fats, in which the Japanese diet was deficient. Because of their fondness for western food and because they realize its importance to their race, the young men are demanding that their wives be able to prepare "foreign" food. As a consequence most of the girls' schools now teach western as well as eastern cookery and many private schools have come into existence. One of the largest of these is the Tokyo Cooking School, which has classes in Japanese, Chinese, Korean, French, and American cookery. This is not a school for professional cooks but for young Japanese women who are thinking serjously of marriage.

The Tokyo Cooking School was opened in April, 1930. It now has a staff of 28 teachers, with about 450 girls coming for classes each week. As in most remunerative work in Japan the teachers are for the most part men. A well-known engineer is having the opportunity of putting his hobby into practice by teaching a large class of girls French cookery and at the same time the French language. An eminent statesman comes to lecture frequently, while professors from various universities come to give talks on foods to the classes. Since many of the well-educated girls speak English they have practice in using the language in American cookery. This class is conducted by a young American woman trained in home economics in an American University. Besides cookery there are classes in Tea Ceremony and Flower arrangement, two of the domestic arts that every Japanese woman must know. Along with these are taught manners, for they are closely allied, and hold an important place in Japanese life.

Modern Equipment

Many of the Japanese still prepare their own food over the charcoal "hibachi," sitting on the matting and deftly using the chop stick. But the well-to-do are tending to use the western conveniences. The Tokyo Cooking School is equipped with gas plates, running water and electric refrigeration. That these are all still novel to the average Japanese will be seen when you know that the electric refrigerator was found disconnected and ice was being brought in and placed in a pan in the food compartment. But because of the eagerness to learn the "foreign" way of doing in cookery, as well as in other things, the school offers lessons in table setting, table manners, and serving. At the end of the course complete dinner is cooked and served in western style.

These modern, young Japanese girls, in their contemplation of marriage as a career, take their work quite as seriously as do the American college girls. On rainy mornings they come clattering on their geta at an early hour ready for the day's work. As they remove their geta and bright haori coats and don slippers and long, white aprons they appear very businesslike and at the same time charmingly feminine. At the end of the classes which last about three hours these shy little girls have their lacquer boxes filled with food to take home for the other members of the family to pass upon. Imagine the amazement when one girl reported to the teacher of American cookery that her small brother did not like apple pie!

Learning to Appreciate Art

School Children Taught to Cultivate a 'Seeing Eye'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

"MR. DUDLEY CRAFTS WATSON, who came from the Chicago Art Institute to our school this morning, said many wonderful things that made me very happy," is the first sentence in a letter from a boy in one of the Chicago grade schools. The letter goes on, "He said that the Art Institute was ours, and that we should go there very often. He also told us how to act when we got there. When we walk in we are supposed to say, 'This is my Art Institute. Everything that is here is mine.' Then he said we should not walk past everything, give a glance at it, and walk out and say, 'I've seen the Art Institute. No! We should look very closely at the things that attract us."

The letter illustrates the happy understanding of art that is being brought to Chicago school children by means of lectures provided for by the James Nelson Raymond Lecture Fund. Each year Mr. Watson, extension lecturer for the Art Institute, gives 58 lectures in the public schools of the city of Chicago, both grade and high schools. Last year over 3300 children heard these lectures.

Rich Mental Experience

In the letter quoted the writer seized upon two of the most important steps which lead to an appreciation of beauty. "This is my Art Institute," the lecturer told him to say. Owning "things" does not necessarily lead to cultural refinement. But anyone in proportion that he has eyes to see, can "possess" beauty in the sense that it has become to him a rich mental experience. Nor does this kind of possession shut others out from an equal joy of possession. A sunset, a rainbow, the twinkling stars by night, pictures, sculptures, all beauty of form, outline and color, are the individual's just for the taking, for the seeing, for the mental appropriation and appreciation.

This is splendid, constructive teaching especially at the present time when so many young people believe that they are being deprived of much that is desirable and that their surroundings are ugly and sordid because of economic conditions; and when, too, money values occupy so much thought and attention, often to the exclusion of the intrinsic values of life experiences. Children taught to seek and find beauty in the mental realm will have resources within themselves to which they can turn for refreshment and innocent enjoyment.

Another footstep to culture which the lecturer emphasizes and which evidently impressed the small writer is that "we should look very closely at the things which attract us." Great stress is laid by Mr. Watson on the "seeing eye" in one's approach to art. "We must learn to see well," he often tells the children. In his lectures he not only shows them pictures but teaches them how to look at them. One picture looked at "closely" and studied carefully is worth more (from a cultural standpoint) than a whole gallery of art treasures which have been superficially "done."

"A poor life this if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare,"

pleads the poet plaintively.

Art Is Leisurely

The tendency of the present speed age is all against taking time to "stand and stare." This has even affected much of our educational procedure. But we need to remember in the midst of our hurry and bustle that all art is by its very nature leisurely and that when we try to "step on the gas," in matters which concern the slow-paced Muses, we defeat our very purpose and they elude us. For this very reason any of the arts, properly directed, act as a splendid balance-wheel in the development of the child's character. The tempo of many children today is too swift. They are running in high gear all the time. To teach them how to slow up in order to dig deep instead of continually hitting the high spots will do much not only for their æsthetic development but for their spiritual growth as well.

The arts furnish not only the teacher but the parent as well endless opportunities during which they can withdraw in company with the child from the arduous drive of the daily routine into the exquisite leisure of æsthetic enjoyment.

Classics or the 'Movies'?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE EDUCATION of the average American boy or girl, is it more important to acquire a knowledge of the Aristotelian unities or to acquire a discrimination between good motion pictures and poor ones? Can Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar" be taught in such a way that young people may become better judges of current film successes? Or should "Julius Cæsar" be abandoned in favor of a sheaf of first-run pictures?

For several years past forward-looking high school English teachers have been asking both in private and in print if a part of the responsibility for securing better pictures did not lie squarely within their province. Last fall the National Council of Teachers of English answered these inquiries by appointing a committee on photoplay appreciation, headed by William Lewin of Newark, N. J., and composed of able educators.

This committee set to work immediately to organize experimental units in the teaching of motion picture appreciation and by Oct. 15 last they were ready to get down to work. At the outset more than 100 high schools expressed their willingness to coöperate in trying out the new units, and at present over 10,000 students in some 25 states are pioneering in this new field.

The procedure followed was simplicity itself. The teacher selected two classes of the same grade of English, of similar average age, and of similar ability. One group became control, the other the experimental group. Both groups were given the same initial test to ascertain (1) how many of the 10 best pictures of last year had been seen by the student, and (2) what factors he took into account in selecting a picture for his own amusement.

In the five months which followed both groups saw roughly a dozen hand-picked films. Free admissions were arranged for in most instances, and the classes attended in a body accompanied by the teacher in charge of the experiment. The control group did nothing more than witness the film, while with the experimental group the teacher inaugurated a series of activities tending to develop both discrimination and a greater appreciation of what had been witnessed on the screen.

Such activities consisted of a series of formal talks by the teacher, based largely on a new text devised by Edgar Dale at Ohio State University as a part of the Payne Fund Motion Picture Appreciation Study on oral and written compositions dealing with current photoplays, on classroom reading of good screen continuities, and on comparisons drawn between modern film stories and English classics usually studied in high schools.

As a nucleus for a definitive list of pictures to be studied, the committee chose the following films: "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," "The Vanishing Frontier," "A Successful Calamity," "Congorilla," and "Tom Brown of Culver."

A note of sophistication was sounded by the publication of a supplementary list of such pictures as these: "Cavalcade," "Madam Butterfly," "Silver Dollar," "Rasputin," "I Am a Fugitive From the Chain Gang" and "20,000 Years in Sing-Sing." Some of these were meant to be seen only by the upper grades.

Special study guides were provided for many of the films. The study guide for "Madam Butterfly," for example, explained the type of drama it was, the main theme of the story, the problem of Cho-Cho-San, the problem of Pinkerton, the most touching scene, and the climax of the play. In addition, it suggested a comparison of the play with Tennyson's "Œnone" and with another popular film, "The Son-Daughter."

On March 15 the experiment came to a close. At that time all students who participated in the study indicated their preferences among the pictures seen, and their votes, accompanied by the teachers' personal selections, have been forwarded to the committee for tabulation. If, as a cursory survey suggests, the experimental groups have demonstrated by their selections an improved taste and discrimination, the experiment will be deemed a full success. However, we shall have to wait till this coming November before the complete details appear in the committee's final report.

In any event, it would seem apparent that in the not too far distant future, at least a part of the time heretofore devoted to a study of the "classics" of a bygone day will be diverted to setting up standards of judgment which eventually through demand should bring about improvement in our motion picture output.

To Encourage Welsh As Native Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Colwyn Bay, Wales

The Denbighshire (Wales) Education Committee has resolved to call a conference to discuss the whole question of instruction in Welsh in the schools. School-teachers will be summoned to the conference. This action is the result of alarm caused by a memorandum prepared on behalf of the Cefn Mawr Welsh Society, showing that the English language was rapidly ousting the Welsh language in the thickly populated district of East Denbighshire.

The memorandum pointed out that during the last 20 years the English language had made rapid strides among the inhabitants of the eastern half of the country and that there had been a corresponding decline in the number of people habitually using the Welsh language. The memorandum added that it had become evident that there was a grave defect in the method of Welsh instruction, the defect being a failure to recognize the importance of laying a solid foundation for the language in the infant and junior schools.

"A crisis has arisen in the country," said the memorandum. "Parents are becoming restive, and are no longer satisfied with a sentimental basis for the teaching of the Welsh language. If public opinion is to be maintained in its favor, it must be clearly shown that instruction in Welsh has a genuine and cultural value, and that the time spent is not wasted."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Reproduced by Courtesy of N. V. Drukkerij en Uitgeverij and H. C. DeBoer Jr., Den Helder, Holland—To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Heeroma" Traffic Board, Stage Set With Pasteboard Actors, a Device Used in Amsterdam Schools in Connection With Teaching Children How to Conduct Themselves in Traffic

Developing a 'Traffic Sense'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Amsterdam

A "TRAFFIC BOARD," for the teaching of traffic rules and right and safe behavior in modern busy traffic, has been designed by Mr. W. Heeroma, a Dutch superintendent of a school at Den Helder. This invention has been received with widespread appreciation and it is regarded as being an almost perfect means for teaching "traffic sense" to children in school.

Many schools in the Netherlands have already started to use this new device. It consists of a board of about 3 feet by 4 feet, in which eight different pasteboard pictures of street scenes can be inserted and on which 37 separate traffic characters, pedestrians, cyclists, motorcars, traffic cops, and so forth, can be made to play their part. The figures are manipulated by being hooked onto a steel wire which is stretched across the scene at eye level. The figures have been designed in such a way that correct perspective is obtained, thus giving a quite realistic impression.

Four big-town scenes and four small-town or village scenes are given, thus numberless traffic situations can be presented. The impressions which the children receive from the behavior of figures on the board and the illustrations it affords of right and wrong traffic movements are so vivid that very encouraging results have been obtained, while the lessons themselves are very popular with the children.

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Home Building and Gardening

Top Row and Middle Center, From Colored Photographs by Edith S. Watson—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Second Row, First and Fourth by I. Higo. Right, © E. G.

Here Is a Collection of Habitant Cottages From the Province of Quebec. A Drive Through the Villages on Either Side of the St. Lawrence Reveals Fascinating Variations of the Fundamental Style—an Indigenous Architecture That Deserves to Be Better Known. The Houses Are of Stone, With Concave Steep Roofs Jutting Out in Front and Rear. Upper Row—1, On the Beaufort Road; 2, Flowers and Vegetables in Front; 3, Wolfe's Headquarters Near Montgomery; 4, A Typical Entrance. Second Row—1, The Curved Roof Gone but Otherwise a Very Old House; 2, These Stone Windmills May Still Be Seen, One at St. Famille, Isle of Orleans, Dates From 1668; 3, Village Street of Chateau Richer, Modern Frame House With Gambrel Roof at Extreme Left; 4, Notice the Low-Placed Dormers in This Old French House; 5, Great Sails Catch and Use the Wind of the St. Lawrence Valley; St. Pierre, on the Ile d'Orleans. Lower—In the Southern Part of the Province the Barns and Cottage Are Modern, but Echo the Style of the Old.

Habitant Cottages of Quebec

A New World Architectural Style Little Known

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

YOU who love cottages that look as if they had "just growed" where they are, come with us on one of our architectural vagabond trips into the villages and farm country of Quebec Province. Each time that we return to that quaint and beautiful city of Count Frontenac on its great rock overlooking the St. Lawrence, we take renewed delight in the outlying villages, with their habitant cottages cuddled up to the roadsides, with their long strips of farm land behind, their big barns, gay rows of cabbages, flowers, potatoes and beans. We pause, too, at the gate of many an old-time seigneury or manor house that dreams under its great trees, and as we come away after a week or two among these *Canadiens* we feel that we have indeed been back to old world Normandy—a Normandy of some yesteryear, instinct with the spirit of the pioneers in a new land, and then "settled in," as the English might say, in a studied effort, come what may, to keep their French identity intact.

We, on the American side of the Atlantic, have various forms of indigenous architecture that are uncommonly interesting. The early Cape Cod cottage style is well loved. Thanks to the efforts of Mr. David R. Williams, Texas architect, a growing appreciation of the genuine Texas style obtains and this may save for posterity many a solidly built pioneer dwelling. New Orleans is aware of its French houses—and amazingly like to the habitant lines are many of the smaller ones. Some day perhaps, the residents of Ohio and neighboring states will rescue from demolition the sturdy log cabins of pioneer farmers. Today there are many, all through the rugged "back country," their hand-hewn logs chinked with whitewashed mud or cement, their broad squat chimneys built of native stone.

But it is of indigenous cottage architecture of French Canada that we write here—an unarchitectural article, too. Probably the experiences of a mere tourist are no criterion; but, judging from the books and photographs of these habitant cottages and seigneuries which we could not find, we should say that habitant architecture, too, is not as widely appreciated as might be. A stray work on certain of the more historic cottages could be found, yes, and an architectural tome in French that was out of scale with our budget. But beyond that (and we confess we did not go to the real authorities in such matters, Prof. Ramsay, Traquair of McGill University, Montreal, and others) we found nothing available to the general public. And the general public stops to exclaim over a row of hooked rugs hung over a fence, drives on with its delightful purchases, and has not even seen, beyond the fence, the quaint, sturdy whitewashed cottage with its concave roof, its lines of quiet dignity and individuality, its charming red or blue window frames, and its odd little postless front veranda.

Feudal Background

Habitant architecture comes to us from a new world seventeenth century feudalism. Land was granted to men who thereby became seigneurs, sort of feudal lords, who in return rendered military service, preserved trees for shipbuilding, paid certain dues and established homes. On these land grants the habitant cottagers lived, clearing the land and cultivating it, much as in the old world, except that they gradually paid for their land and were independent. Class distinctions in a pioneer country are not sharp. Some of the thrifty *habitants* became seigneurs, and here and there a seigneur lost his wealth and became a cottager. Today, as you sail down the St. Lawrence or cross in the ferry from Quebec to the Ile d'Orleans, each farm seems to be a long narrow strip running from the highroad down to the shore. Ribbons of farms. And as you motor along the highroad, you seem forever to be passing through some village, for the houses hug the roadside in neighborly fashion. This is the habitant way. He likes his "house by the side of the road," and he early found for protection that narrow farms brought him close to his neighbors. Also, as in France, he understands intensive farming and needs less acreage. Since earlier times, too, the larger farms have been, with each generation, cut into thinner strips and divided among the sons of the family. This is particularly noticeable on the Island of Orleans, which seems a slice of some huge layer cake turned on its side.

The Roof Line

These habitant cottages, whether hugging the road or standing alone in their open farms, all have high-pitched roofs, to send off the heavy Canadian snows. Except where the roofs have been reshingled and modernized, there is a concave line to them, also, illustrated in the cottages in the upper right of the pictures on this page. This gives even the stupidest snow-slide a shove outward on the take-off. This charmingly quaint roof line is repeated for the entire cluster of buildings — barn and outhouse, chicken coop and even on the merest gesture of a shed. The roof is supported by heavy interior beams and is likely to be shingled in red, although to our joy, this year, we passed cottage after cottage heavy with thatch, the long high barns behind and the little outhouses roofed likewise.

The houses themselves are of stone—the old ones—plastered over and whitewashed. We saw barns of stone, or partly of stone, but for the most part they are of later construction—frame with stone foundations, built high, and usually they had long gangplank effect, as has the one with the great sails in the lower right. Dormers stand up high from their roofs. Chimneys are squat and of generous proportions. Many of the houses have wide chimneys at each end, the outer sides flush with the side walls of the house. We have no pictures to show you of the most typical veranda or porch, yet one sees them everywhere. They are plain, straight platforms, usually running the length of the front of the house, and likely to be high up from the ground. No posts under them no railing or roof. Supported entirely by beams jutting from the floor level.

Most of the older houses are whitewashed, and the barns also. But the temperament of the *Canadien* plus the whiteness of the heavy snows of a Quebec winter, demand color. And satisfying are the color effects. Heavy trim holds the sturdy windows in place, and here the paint pot is lavishly used. We think we shall never see a certain shade of weathered red, a deep bright red in its high lights toned down by discernible low lights of purplish rust, without being back among those habitant cottages with their heavy trim and their gay doors. Even the smallest outbuilding will have doors to match, where this is the color scheme. Another favorite color is a bright, weathered blue, not at all sharp, yet gay. Many of the cottages have stained glass in the front windows—heavy colors, green, blue, ruby, refracting a strange light from the white face of the little house. The *Canadien* is an individualist, and his house expresses him. Similar as are many points in the lines and proportions of these habitant cottages as they crowd up to the roadsides or peer around some curve, each one is different from its fellows. The placing of windows, the use of color, the height of the dormers, the jut of the bare little front platform—somehow the individuality is there. One pauses, discovering it with delight.

Inside these little cottages there are one or two rooms, usually at least two, the kitchen-living room containing a great chest for the hand-made rugs and woven materials of the long winter. We have seen several outdoor ovens still in use—rounded stone things of good primitive proportions and solidity, cemented over and weathered. Occasionally we have seen, in use, dogs harnessed to small carts drawing light farm produce. Many are, of course, to be seen by the roadside during the summer, but not so many are still "workers." Oxen are still to be found doing the plowing and other farm work, though not as many as in Nova Scotia. The old-fashioned horse and buggy is ubiquitous. Until we drove through from Sherbrook toward Quebec on a Sunday morning we did not realize there were so many in number and kind left in the world.

The Manor Houses

The old houses of the seigneury type have the same harmony of line and proportion as the cottage. They are large, but the concave roof is high-pitched, a second story often up under it. In such a case the long platform-veranda, probably added later, becomes a two-storied gallery, stairs sometimes going to the upper one from the front walk. Decorative railings around the porches give some of these houses a Louisiana air, and the tall poplars and oaks, the shaded entrance walk, give dignity to the quiet old places. The first of these we ever saw was at St. Antoine de Tilly on the south bank of the St. Lawrence and we gazed long—and longingly. The Manoir Mauvide-Genest, in St. Jean, Isle of Orleans, 75 feet long by 25 feet in width, its heavy stone walls being over three feet thick, is a fine example of seignorial architecture. Concave high-pitched roof, with three high, narrow dormers set low along the front, it has two full stories, two huge rectangular chimneys, and two solid looking front doors of simple colonial design. The small paned windows are set solidly into the design, nine along the second story and seven (besides the two doors) along the lower story. There is no veranda, but stone slabs form stoops for each of the doors. Simple French provincial furniture is wonderfully suited to such a house.

The riches of hand spinning and weaving, wood carving and other handicrafts add mightily to this sort of architectural setting, and due to the efforts of the Canadian Government good design is being taught and practically every habitant cottage is an individual headquarters for hand-made things. A visit to the rooms of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild in Montreal or Quebec gives an idea of the quality of the work encouraged.

No gardens show in the pictures here given, and yet the habitant loves his flowers and his vegetables, intermingling them with charming appreciation of the beauty of both. Petunias riot along walks, tiger lilies and old-fashioned flowers sit in round isolated beds. Nasturtiums with enormous foliage form summer hedges. Begonias, also huge, and cannas are treated with deference. The farms and villages of Quebec Province are abloom with flowers.

Of late years the old stone farmhouses of northern France have been the inspiration of architects at work in different parts of the United States. Possibly the habitant style has contributed its bit. We have not happened to see any. Certainly in proportion, line and beauty it has great possibilities and we recommend it, with its cluster of barns and outbuildings, to wider attention and appreciation.

Annuals for Autumn Sowing

To Give Them the Advantage of an Early Spring Start

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ANNUALS are as essential to the well-planned garden as perennial flowers. They are easily grown from seed, they produce bloom the same season, and they are not overparticular in their requirements of fertilizers or cultivation. As a rule they flower superbly on the poorest of soil. For the amount of labor and expense demanded by annuals, they make a better showing than any other type of flower.

There are many interesting ways in which annuals may be utilized to advantage. For instance, they may be used to fill vacant spaces between young shrubs; for the greatest effect they may be grouped with perennials; they make very desirable cut flowers; a bed or group of beds planted entirely with annuals make a gorgeous display of color; or they may even be attractively planted in the rock garden.

The Time to Sow

The time for sowing annuals in the fall varies considerably with the season and the section. From the first to the middle of November is usually the correct date for such work in northern United States. Always bear in mind that the seeds should be sown just before the last heavy frost, and while the ground is still unfrozen, so that they will lie dormant until spring.

It is best to select the site for the beds away from trees or buildings and preferably in full sunlight unless the annuals are of such a nature that they will grow well in shaded spots. The soil should be thoroughly pulverized by spading. If the soil is exceptionally poor, it will pay to apply a small amount of manure or in the absence of that apply a commercial fertilizer such as 4-12-4 or 10-6-4 at the rate of three pounds per 100 square feet of ground.

Before sowing the seed, label each row with a wooden label on which is the name of the variety. Most seeds should be sown one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch below the surface. Sow very fine seeds, like snapdragon, shallow; coarser seeds are sown deeper; while sweet peas should be planted three inches deep. The seeds should barely touch each other in the row. Cover with fine soil, pressing the seed in lightly after sowing.

Important Mulch

After the ground has frozen, mulch the beds with straw or other waste plant material, holding it down with boards or anything heavy enough. The presence of this mulch prevents the alternate freezing and thawing of the ground from interfering with the seed. As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring, the mulch should be immediately removed.

It is important that the seedlings be thinned as soon as they break through the ground in order to prevent the danger of overcrowding. At first they should be thinned to a distance of 6 to 8 inches, depending upon the variety. As they become larger and fill in the row, more may be taken out.

There is a wide variety of beautiful hardy annuals for fall planting from which to select flowers for your garden. The calliopsis in its several forms is an asset to any garden. Reds, crimsons, browns, rich yellows are the colors found in the many varieties of the annual coreopsis. Golden Wave, Coreopsis drummondi, has large yellow flowers with mahogany around the center, while Coreopsis corinata has pure yellow flowers. Love-in-a-mist, nigella damascena, is a delightful annual with finely cut leaves and lacy blue and white flowers. It thrives well under adverse conditions, including the poorest soil.

To Have Cut Poppies

California poppy, Eschscholtzia californica, needs no introduction with its colors of brilliant yellow, white, pink and red, with its intricate pattern of grayish-green foliage, and its constant bloom until frost. Snapdragons may be used either as border plants or in rows for cutting. They are showy and succeed in any good garden soil. We do not want to neglect the poppies, with their variety of gay colors and forms. Shirley poppies are particularly slender and dainty.

Calendulas are free blooming and very decorative. Although the Orange King is excellent, the Yellow Ball and Orange Ball are better. Iberis, or candytuft, is sweet scented and profuse blooming. Iberis umbellata, with its rather flat heads of flowers, comes in beautiful colors, but Iberis amara, with its long spikes of flowers, is more showy.

The several forms of annual pinks, Dianthus chinensis, are constant bloomers, but they desire a rich soil and plenty of sunlight. Everyone knows the pansy, but few grow it in sufficient quantity. They do best in partial shade with plenty of moisture. Larkspur, delphinium, is one of the most widely grown annuals. The hyacinth flowered type, Delphinium ajacis, has long compact flowers, while the candelabrum type, Delphinium consolida, has open branched flower masses.

The sweet pea is distinctly a cool season crop and they require unusual care to grow them successfully. The ground should be thoroughly prepared in the autumn by digging a trench two feet deep; place several layers of manure in the bottom and fill in with the best soil or compost available. Mound well to take care of settling.

The seed should be sown about one-fourth inch apart in the row, and if in parallel rows the rows should be 3½ feet apart. The beds should be mulched with straw during the winter. A trellis of string or wire should be ready for the seedlings as soon as they begin to climb.

The above annuals are not nearly all which may be satisfactorily sown in the fall, but the list probably includes the best and most common varieties.

Hobbies and Hints

Yarmouth, N. S.

Dear Friends:

A year or so ago you printed some notes from me, telling of our pleasure in cultivating the friendship of toads and birds. May I carry our experience a little further?

Last September my mother and I were absent from home for three months. Before leaving, we left instructions with our maid to continue feeding the birds. She loved watching the birds herself, and quite looked forward to having them come to her for their food. The first morning after our departure, she went out with the ration of bread and corn, expecting to be surrounded with fluttering, friendly things. Instead of that, the garden was deserted, and the food was left untouched. She put the food out again and again, still no birds came near the garden.

Toward the end of November my mother arrived home. Neighbors calling that evening said: "What are you going to do about your birds this winter? They have all gone. It is too late in the year for you to expect them back!"

My mother said nothing; but the next morning she went out at her usual time to put the food out, and found the pigeons waiting on the garage roof, ready to drop down almost on her shoulder, and the sparrows were perched on the wire loops of the low fence that encircles the garden, just as though there had not been the slightest interruption in their visiting habits.

Two months ago, my much-loved rose bushes looked miserable. With constant washing, and spraying with Bordeaux mixture, weak solutions of bicarbonate of soda, soap suds, Black Leaf 40, and applications of sheep manure, and fertilizer, they have come on, and now present a decent appearance, and are giving bountifully of their beauty. I often feel grateful to professional rose growers for giving their products such delightful names. I have had in my garden for several years a fragrant, deep red rose, called "Alfred Colomb." I moved it last April. With my own hands I took it up, and replanted it. The blossoms it has given this summer have been of a delicate creamy pink color!

I repeat: the garden has the last word! (Miss) C. O. H.

Did You Know—

That quite a few shrubs can be started from summer cuttings? In the latitude of Boston these cuttings can be taken during June and July. Firm them into light good soil in a shaded location and keep them wet. Forsythia roots very easily this way. We have started hydrangea, deutzia, privet, honeysuckle, Indian currant and spirea and the second year (after a summer of special care and a winter of protection) have fine little bushes that already (June) are eight to 10 inches high.

* * *

That the autumn crocus or Colchicum leaves out in the spring, has flowers in the autumn and seeds the following midsummer? Also did you know that it will bloom without either soil or moisture if placed in an upright position in a light place?

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Financial: Market Quotations

Little Headway Being Made In Stock Trading

Prices Are Inclined Toward Firmness—Specialties Conspicuous

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—Financial markets kept their sails trimmed today but strong trade winds failed to appear, and little headway was made.

Stocks generally were dully irregular as both bulls and bears appeared to founder in a morass of indecision. Inflationary sentiment seemingly was at a low ebb, and bids and offers in many issues were far apart.

Another increase in the price of newly mined gold for export imbued the metal shares with fresh hope in the early hours, but their moderate buoyancy was offset by heaviness of the rails. Grains, cotton and other commodities generally held to a narrow range.

Bonds continued unenthusiastic. The dollar dipped, then rallied a bit in foreign exchange transactions.

Prices were inclined toward firmness under leadership of mining shares and specialties.

Some scattered irregularity persisted in rails and chemicals. Santa Fe and Allied Chemical sagged about 2 points each. U. S. Smelting and National Distillers rose more than 3, while Chrysler, Seaboard Oil and Case were other firm spots.

U. S. Steel and American Telephone got up more than a point each.

Transfers approximated 950,000 shares.

Senate Probe

The resumption of the inquiry by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee into stock practices seemingly did not impress the markets to any great extent. With officials of the firm of Dillon, Read & Co. on hand as witnesses, banking circles expected that considerable information regarding foreign loans would be placed before the investigators. It was not anticipated, however, that facts pertaining to actual stock operations would be brought out at this time.

Of some cheer to proponents of long-term equity accumulation was the monthly business review of the Department of Commerce which reported that the gap between output and consumption in August and early September narrowed materially. Retail trade moved ahead better than seasonally while the excited production schedules of earlier months calmed down noticeably. Trade analysts were inclined to believe that a better industrial tone would result from this movement.

Some statistical services expressed the opinion that the normal upswing in autumn business should be satisfactory from the volume standpoint. They tended to cast some doubt, though, on the matter of corporate profits for this period. Corporate costs, it was recalled, have risen substantially, especially in the heavy industries, and it was thought earlier estimates of fourth quarter profits might have to be revised downward in certain instances.

Bond Market Heavy

The bond market's tone was heavy over much of the list today. Support was noticeably thin in a number of the high grade corporation loans, and secondary ratings continued the irregular downward movement shown in the last few sessions. Trading was in small volume.

U. S. Governments contributed a little comfort to traders by holding to a firm price line. Barring a decline of 5-32 of a point in the Treasury 4¼s, the federal list ranged a shade higher.

There were major fractional losses in popular investment mediums like American Telephone 4½s, and Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s following small transfers. Low priced rails and issues of semi-speculative rating in other divisions were forced down rather sharply in some instances.

Allegheny Corporation 5s yielded more than a point and carried some of the other Van Sweringen issues to lower levels. A few industrial classifications made some progress in spite of the prevailing trend. These included Armour & Co. 4½s, Goodyear 5s and Standard Oil of New York 4½s. Slightly improved levels were also gained in some parts of the utility group.

Foreign bonds in the active categories were inclined to sag. French Government 7½s dropped a point or so following their sharp run-up yesterday, while the 7s held close to their peak levels. Australia 5s and British 5½s eased a bit along with most of the German issues.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	26⅜	26¾	Manhattan	24⅞	27⅛
City	26⅛	29⅛	Public	23¾	26¼
Commercial	125	135	Textile	50	53
Fifth Av	1025	1095	Trade Bank	19	23
First, N Y	4245	1345	Yorkville	31	41

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	52	56	Fulton	235	265
Bonca C I	143	153	Guaranty	272	282
Bk NY&T	333	343	Irving	16¼	18¼
Bronx	6	10	M'facturers	13½	15⅝
Cn Hanover	117	122	New York	86	89
Chemical	33	36	Title Guar	15¾	17¾
Empire	18	20	Unit States	1580	1640

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	24½	26½	N Shawmut	20½	22½

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cent Repub	1¾	2½	Harris T&S	225	250
Cont Ill Bk	32	35	Northern Tr	369	400
First Nat	80	85			

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	29½	32	Home	18	20
Am Alliance	13	14	North River	15¾	18
Gt Amercn	15¾	17½	Spgfld Fire	79	83
Hartford	543	547	U S Fire	29½	33

Today's Price of Gold $32.12

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Today's newly-mined gold price was announced by the Treasury as $32.12 an ounce, an increase of 24 cents as compared with yesterday's quotation and reflecting today's record prices on the London Gold Exchange.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 3	Last Oct. 2
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	700	8⅛	7¾	7¾	8
12½	5⅛	..	Addressograph	200	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	8¼
9¾	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	100	5	5	5	..
11¾	3⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	500	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
112	47¾	3¾ pf	Air Reduction	1400	102	100	100	102
33	12½	.60	Alaska -Juneau	7900	28⅛	25½	26⅝	25
	8¼	..	Alleghany Corp	6400	3¾	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	700	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	9¼
145½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	700	134½	130½	131½	134
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	300	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	15¼
9¼	3⅜	..	Amal Leather	200	5	4¾	4¾	5½
47	18½	2	Amerada	700	40¾	39¾	40⅝	39¼
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	25¼	25	25	25
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	600	14⅝	13⅜	14½	13⅝
49⅞	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	20	41	41	41	..
18¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	700	11¼	10⅜	11	11
64	23¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	60	55	55½	55	55½
42½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	500	30	29½	29¾	30½
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	100	96	96	96	95¼
98¾	49½	4	Am Can	2700	88½	87	88	87½
134	113	7	Am Can pf	300	133¾	133¾	133¾	..
39¾	6¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	600	28½	26½	26½	27
31⅛	3½	..	Am Chain pf	100	15	15	15	15
27	21	4	Am Coal	10	21	21	21	..
6½	2	..	Am Colortype	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
89⅝	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	5400	58½	56	56½	57
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
13	8⅛	..	Am European	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am &2For Pow	500	9½	9¼	9¼	9⅛
21½	4½	1.	Am Hawaiian	400	14⅛	14	14¼	14
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	36	36	36	..
17⅛	3¾	..	Am Ice	300	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7¾
15⅛	4¼	..	Am International	300	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8¾
3½	¼	..	Am La France	1300	1	1	1	1
39½	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	200	32	32	32	32
63	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	100	54	54	54	..
23⅜	3½	..	Am Metal	3600	19⅝	19	19⅝	18¾
72	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	200	71¼	71¼	71¼	70¾
30½	17	1½	Am News	20	27½	26	26	26
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	1300	8	7¾	8	8
41½	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	20	19	19	19⅝
11⅜	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	3500	13⅜	12⅝	13⅜	12⅞
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	2300	18⅝	17¾	18	18
47¾	20¼	3	Am Safety Razor	200	37	37	37	37
4½	¾	..	Am Ship & Com	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	21300	46⅝	44¼	45¼	44⅜
87	31	..	Am mSel t& R pf	300	87	82	87	87¼
73	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	500	65	62¾	65	63
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	700	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	21½
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	600	62⅞	61	62¾	62¾
112¼	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	103⅞	103½	103½	103
124¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	11900	118¼	116⅛	117¾	116¾
25	4⅜	..	Am Type Fndrs	500	7⅞	7	7½	8
37⅞	10	..	Am Type F pf	190	17⅜	15⅞	15⅞	17½
43¼	10½	1	Am Wat W&E	1400	21⅜	20⅜	20⅝	20½
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	400	11	10⅛	10⅞	11
61⅞	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	900	49½	49	49¼	50½
4½	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½
14⅜	¾	..	Ab Writ Pap pf	30	6	5¾	5¾	..
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	7	7	7	7
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	9600	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
39¼	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	100	22	22	22	21¼
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	100	25½	25½	25½	..
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	900	67	66½	67	66½
7¾	1⅜	..	Armour Ill A	4200	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	1800	4	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
92	7	..	Armour Ill pf	3100	47	45¼	47	45
7	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
	5¼	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅜
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	14⅛	14	14⅛	13⅞
80½	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	1700	53⅞	50¾	52⅝	54½
79¾	50	3	Atchison pf	100	60	60	60	61
54	16½	..	Atl CoastLine	400	33½	33	33½	32½
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	600	26⅝	26	26¼	26¼
28¼	11½	..	Atlas Tack	300	26	25¾	25¾	26
34¼	11¾	2	Auburn Auto	900	48	44	45	46
9⅜	4½	..	Austin Nichols	200	5	4⅝	4⅝	4½
16⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	2200	9⅛	8⅜	8⅞	8⅝
			—B—					
17⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	2200	13	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
22⅞	8½	..	Balt & Ohio	2900	25¾	24¾	25⅛	26¼
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	500	9¼	8¾	9¼	2⅜
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	400	9¼	9	9¼	9¼
96½	62¼	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	95	95	95	94½
15	13¼	1½	Beni Ind Loan	600	14	13¾	14	13½
16	6	..	Bendix Aviation	700	15	14⅝	15	14⅝
40¼	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	4600	32¾	31½	32⅜	31⅞
82	35⅛	..	Beth Steel pf	200	52	52	52	52¾
29½	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	20	24¾	24¾	24¾	..
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	1100	10¼	9⅝	9⅞	10
19¼	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	1900	39	37½	39	38
37⅞	18	1.60	Borden	1700	22⅞	22¼	22⅜	22½
21⅝	5½	..	Borg Warner	600	15	14⅞	14⅞	15
14⅜	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	1300	9	8¾	9	9
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1200	66	65	65	67
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	500	6¼	5¾	6	5¾
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	110	26½	26½	26½	..
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	500	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4½
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	7
20⅞	6⅝	.40	Burroughs Add	700	14	13½	13⅞	14
23½	7½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	50	75	75	75	77
4¼	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	3	2⅞	2⅞	..
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	100	3	3	3	3
43¼	8½	1.20†	Byers	200	25⅜	25¼	25¼	25¼
80	30½	2	Byers pf	10	55½	55½	55½	..
			—C—					
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	300	1¼	1	1	1¼
9⅜	2	1	Calumet & Hecla	500	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5½
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	1800	29¾	28⅞	29⅛	29⅜
30⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	4100	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13⅝
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	2400	66⅞	65	66⅞	64½
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	500	19½	19⅛	19¼	19¾
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	37000	44½	43	43¾	43⅝
41	4	1½	Central Aguirre	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	34
11⅝	2	..	Century Ribbon	200	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	..
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	28400	36⅞	35	36	35⅜
7⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	100	37½	37½	37½	38
49¼	24⅜	2.80	Ches & Ohio	4100	41¼	40⅞	40⅞	40¾
14¾	2½	..	Chi & G W pf	100	8	8	8	8
11⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	1700	6	6	6	6
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2400	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	9
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	900	9	8⅝	8⅝	9
34¾	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	14	14	14	..
10½	2	..	Chi Rock Is & P	400	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	6	6	6	6
22⅜	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	12	12	12	12⅛
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	200	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	..
52⅞	7¾	.50b	Chrysler	39400	42⅜	39½	41¾	39⅝
25	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	15½	15	15	15
3⅝	¼	..	City Stores	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
8½	1½	..	City Stores A	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
2½	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	1000	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
14¼	5	..	Clark Equipment	700	9½	9	9	..
64½	60	3.50	Cleve & Pitts	50	60⅝	60⅝	..	..
11⅛	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	28	28	28	28¼
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	600	14	13⅝	14	14
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	900	19½	19½	19½	19⅛
17⅜	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	20	24	24	..	..
28½	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	4700	14⅜	14¼	14½	14
83	59	6	Columbia G pf A	100	67⅛	67½	67½	..
27¾	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	200	23½	23	23½	23
71½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	800	49¾	48	49⅝	50½
20	6	..	Comm Credit	400	16½	16	16	16¾
95⅞	70	6½	Comm Cred ipf	30	94	94	94	94½
39½	16	3	Comm Cred A	100	38½	38½	38½	38
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	900	35⅝	35⅝	35½	34½
57¾	9	.60	Comm Solvents	17500	36½	34½	36	35
6¾	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	7500	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
60½	21	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	300	30	29	29	30
27⅝	7¾	1	Congoleum Nairn	600	22¼	21¾	21¾	21½
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	300	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
94½	35½	2.40	Consol Gas	6800	41	39¾	40	40½
99	82¾	5	Consol Gas pf	100	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	12500	13¼	13	13¼	13¼
106	95½	8	Consol Oil pf	100	106	106	106	106
1¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	600	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅛
10¼	1¼	..	Container A	600	7½	6⅞	7	7½
4½	1¼	..	Container B	2100	2¼	2	2¼	2½
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	500	12	12	12	12
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
69	35¼	2	Cont Can	800	64½	63¾	64	64½
17⅛	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	8½	8½	8½	8½
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	400	25½	15	15½	15½
4	1	..	Cont Motors	1800	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
19⅝	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	4600	16½	16⅜	16½	16⅝
90⅝	45⅜	3	Corn Products	1400	85½	84⅛	85½	84¼
145⅜	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	100	136¼	136¼	136¼	..
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	500	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
39½	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	400	28½	28½	28½	28½
65	14⅛	..	Crown Cork & S	400	36¼	36¼	36¼	36
36½	10½	1.70	Crown Cork pf	200	34¼	35¼	35¼	..
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	900	5	5	5	5
4⅜	⅛	..	Cuba Co	200	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
11½	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	4¼	4¼	4⅜	4¼
58½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	900	45¼	45	45¼	43
32⅜	6⅛	..	Curtis Publishg	700	18	17⅝	18	..
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	200	49½	49⅛	49¼	49⅛
4⅜	1⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	3500	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2½
			—D—					
8¾	1⅝	..	Davega St	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	2700	29	28½	29	28
93¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	500	60	60	60	60½
48	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	2400	27¼	26	27	26½
19¾	2	..	Denver R G pf	700	5¾	5	5	..
33⅞	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	200	31½	29⅝	31	..
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	400	25¼	24½	25	24¾
31	26½	6½	Diamond M pf	100	30	30	30	..
39½	12	1†	Dome Mines	15200	37	36	36	35⅞
26¾	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	100	19	19	19	..
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	1000	13½	13	13	13
18	6¾	..	Dresser A	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
85¾	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	9200	74½	73½	73½	73⅝
28⅜	9½	1	Duplan Silk	100	17½	17½	17½	..
			—E—					
10	1⅛	..	Eastern Rill Mill	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	900	77	75½	76	76½
130	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	30	127¾	125½	125½	125½
16	3½	.30b	Eaton Axle & Sp	600	12	11¾	12	11¾
23	4	..	Eitingon S pf	100	14	14	14	14½
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2400	16½	15⅞	16⅜	16
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	1200	4	3⅝	3⅝	4
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	6200	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
15⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2200	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	400	13½	13½	14½	13¾
32¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
6	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	10	0 7⅛	1⅞	1⅞	..
62¾	26	3	Endicott Johnson	100	52¼	52⅛	52⅛	51½
122	107	7	Endicott John pf	80	118½	118½	118½	..
14¾	4	..	Engineers Pub S	600	5½	5¼	5¼	..
47	15½	..	Engineers P S 5pf	800	18	16¾	18	18½
55	20½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	19	19	19	19½
49⅞	15	..	Engineers PS ww	200	18	18	18	17¼
25⅜	3⅜	..	Erie RR	600	15⅜	15	15⅜	15
29½	4½	..	Erie RD ipf	400	15	14⅞	15	15
18¼	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	400	8¼	8⅛	8¼	..
7½	⅞	..	Evans Products	200	4½	4	4	4
			—F—					
11¼	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	6¼	6	6¼	..
14½	4¾	..	Fed Lt & Trac	200	8	8	8	..
103	15	..	Fed Min & Sm	100	95	95	95	..
11⅜	3¼	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
6¾	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
31½	9½	.40	Firestone T & R	1200	21½	21½	21½	23½
75	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	100	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	..
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	600	50¾	50	50¾	49¾
19	2½	..	Follansbee B	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
23	4½	..	Foster Wheeler	400	13¾	13½	13¾	14
23⅜	2	..	Foundation	100	12½	12½	12½	..
19	12½	..	Fox Film A	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15¾
47⅜	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas	3600	42	41¾	41¾	42¼
			—G—					
5¼	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
20⅛	6½	..	Gamewell	10	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	..
12	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	100	7½	7½	7½	7¼
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1400	30¾	30¼	30¾	30¾
27	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	600	17	16¾	17	17
20⅞	11½	1	Gen Baking	900	14	13⅝	14	14½
10½	2½	..	Gen Bronze	700	6	5½	6	5⅞
11⅝	2½	..	Gen Cable	200	4¼	4¼	4½	4⅜
20¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	9600	19¾	18⅜	19¼	19
12¼	10⅛	.60	Gen Elec 6p	1400	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11¾
39½	21	1.80	Gen Foods	1200	35⅜	34¼	35⅜	35
2⅞	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
16½	3⅛	..	Gen G & E cv pf	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	700	64	63	63	63½
33¾	10	1	Gen Motors	36200	28¾	27⅜	28⅜	27⅝
95	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	88	88	88	88
83	31	6	Gen Print Ink pf	40	77½	77½	77½	77½
8¼	2	..	Gen Pub Service	500	3	3	3	3¼
4¾	⅜	..	Gen Realty	1700	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
20¼	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Ras	2900	13¼	12⅝	12⅞	13
7⅝	3¼	..	Gimbel Bros	700	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4½
20	3¾	..	Glidden	400	15⅞	14⅞	15	15
16	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1200	9	8½	9	8¾
27¾	12	1.20	Gold Dust	3200	20¾	19¾	20⅜	20
21½	3	..	Goodrich	3800	13½	13⅛	13¾	13¼
63	9	..	Goodrich pf	200	34	34	34	..
47½	9¼	..	Goodyear	3800	34¼	33½	33½	33¼
80¼	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	200	64	64	64	..
5⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	200	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛
15⅝	3⅛	..	Grambly	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	10¼
10⅜	3⅜	..	Grand Union	400	5¼	5	5⅛	5
36⅜	15⅜	1	Grant (WT)	100	26	26	26	26
33	4⅝	..	Great Nor pf	2400	19	18	18⅞	19½
16¾	5⅛	..	Great Nor 0re	700	11⅛	11	11⅛	11⅝
41⅞	7	240	Great Wes Sug	7900	39¼	37¼	38⅛	37¼
110	72½	7	Great W Sug pf	330	110	110	110	110
4⅜	⅜	..	Grigsby-Grunow	900	2	2

Financial: News and Comment

Trading Active In Fine Cotton Goods Division

Some Cloth Constructions Experience Demand That Cleans Up Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 3—Trading was most active in the fine goods division of the primary cotton cloth market last week. Some constructions of fine combed lawns which had been burdened for some time past by a large surplus stock experienced a brisk demand which soon cleaned up the surplus. When available stocks were found to be smaller than commonly supposed, the buying enthusiasm extended to other constructions and the whole fine goods list was more buoyant.

Much of the week's trading was for dress goods, and reflected covering by cutters and reorders by converters. It is claimed that this business would have been much heavier except for the bad credit condition, of some of the dress manufacturers. They are represented as having used up their available goods and shipped their product to the retailers. Collections from them are slow pending sales to consumers.

Consumer buying, while fairly active, is not up to expectations, owing partly to resistance to the new prices and partly to the fact that several of the other master codes for key industries have not yet taken effect, and the buying power has not yet caught up to the rise in prices. It is claimed by some that buying power can not catch up to the new prices since the latter have not yet touched the retail counters. Present retail prices are said to reflect only about 25 per cent of the necessary rise of cotton goods prices.

Buying Power

Nevertheless recent buying of gray goods of both coarse and fine yarn constructions indicate that the average primary buyer is sufficiently encouraged by such retail sales as have been reported to take on additional committments at prevailing prices on the theory that by the time such goods reach the retail counter the NRA codes will have lifted buying power sufficient to absorb the goods.

There are arising many complaints on the workings of the NRA and many strikes are reported from all parts of the country. Labor leaders are claiming that the law gives them the right to compel unionization, but employers claim that local unions cover the law and many conflicts arise over these diverse interpretations.

It is evident that the high idealism voiced by President Roosevelt when he proposed the National Industrial Recovery Act with self-regulating codes for each industry has not inspired many business men whose morale had sunk so low during the cut-throat competition. Many of these find it hard to abandon practices which were choking themselves as well as their competitors.

It is futile to deny that trade cooperation in its fullest and best sense is still lacking in many individuals in every trade. Conspicuous examples of this lack of coöperation were recently displayed in the silk and finishing divisions of the textile trade. Their insistence on individual competition wrecked the price structure of the most important printed goods section involving large yardage going to women consumers all over the country.

In spite of a few irregularities, such as noted above, there seems to be general satisfaction with the workings of the NRA cotton textile code.

A committee of southern mill men made a tour of several southern states and found both mills and operatives everywhere well pleased. Many mills that had never before worked two shifts are running two full shifts now and making more goods than they ever did before.

Speeding Up Operations

Those mills that formerly ran 110 or more hours weekly are said to be installing extra machinery to enable them to put out as much goods in 80 hours as they formerly did on the old schedule. The help are getting about twice as much income as formerly and are spending it for long wanted goods including textiles.

In the East the story is equally as bright. Those mills were operating only at about 35 per cent to 50 per cent of single shift capacity, but are now all running at 100 per cent of single shift, and many are running two shifts and expect to continue that pace at least for the balance of the year. Many other mills are preparing to put on the second shift. Operatives in this section are also celebrating their improved fortunes by larger purchases at the retail stores.

Trading in the fine goods division was featured last week by the almost endless variety of special constructions. Some of these were put out directly by the mills and others were proposed by various converters for their individual use. Orders for these goods were individually small but of such great variety and so numerous that they made up a very fair and satisfactory volume. The increased volume of trading in staples such as lawns, piques, voiles, and combed broadcloths made this division conspicuous last week.

Rayon lining cloths were sold up to the capacity of the rayon yarn supply. There is a shortage of rayon yarn which limits the amount of business mills are able to take. Taffetas were also scarce, none being available before December. One of the leading constructions was the 39-inch 72x48s which sold in good amount at 17¾c. Higher counts were available only in odd lots in first hands.

Combed lawns were the feature in staple all cotton goods. For the 40-inch 9.50-yard 72x68s 8c was obtained, and 8¼c for the 9.00 yard 76x72s. The 7.00-yard 96x100s advanced to 12c and the 96x92c 7.50-yard to 11½c. Carded piques were well bought at 11¼c for the 104x72s.

Recovery Retarded By Labor Disputes

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, Oct. 3

THE recovery program is currently retarded by labor disputes and by the failure of heavy industries to join with the consumer goods industries in improvement, according to The Brookmire Economic Service, Inc., in its current analysis of fundamental conditions.

"As to strikes," the survey says, "it may become necessary for the Administration to take a definite stand against this wasteful method of settling difficulties. Certainly, labor troubles have multiplied greatly since promulgation of NRA codes, despite higher minimum wages and better working hours.

"Elimination of strikes, until the many adjustments necessary to bring industry under codes have been worked out, would expedite recovery."

Business News of New England

Employment—As the cooler weather appears in the offing, it is comforting to note that thousands of workers in New England are going to have a more comfortable winter, due to the operation of the "blanket code." Among Connecticut towns that report encouraging results is Meriden, which has 1042 more persons employed, due largely to the NRA, according to a committee of canvassers. The report covers 56 out of 78 industries, some half of the merchants and all of the building concerns.

Cotton Mills—The handicaps that the cotton mills of New England have had to bear in competition with southern concerns are in large part overcome under the textile code, and now the former are reaping long-awaited benefits. August spindle activity in New England was 108 per cent greater than in the like 1932 month, whereas in the South the increase was 30 per cent. The gain is laid in part to the larger sales of the finer fabrics, in which undisputed leadership is claimed by the northern mills. But the North made a gain also in the coarser and more competitive constructions. Management in time makes up for lack of natural advantages.

Shoes—Lengthening the stride to offset the increasing price of shoes may become a popular pastime. In Lynn, Mass., labor costs in making one pair rose 12 cents, while the costs of material have gone up 60 cents a pair since spring. A $2 shoe represents $1.40 for material and 60 cents for labor. Retailers have had to mark up prices, and dollar volume of merchants is higher, but number of pairs sold since the advance in the above city has not increased.

Razors—It takes a sharp eye and a steady hand to beard the lion in his den, but unbearding a social lion can be done with one's eyes shut, if the razor be sharp. The desire of man for a smooth face or the need of keeping his whiskers out of the typewriter or other machinery has put millions in the coffers of the Gillette Safety Razor Company. Lately it has become cheaper than ever to banish the stubble. Where the trade formerly had to pay $6 a hundred for the blades, it now pays $3.68 a hundred to the manufacturer, while the public gets its fresh blade for 5 cents, contrasted with 7 to 10 cents formerly. Gillette Safety has had to start a night shift to keep up with orders. The company hopes that the 40 per cent cut in the price to the trade will be offset in due time by heavier volume. As it has $7,500,000 in cash and securities in the treasury, it can wait for profits with more equanimity than competitors less "well-heeled."

Utilities—One of the well-known economic services has become bullish on the public utility issues, not because of any change in the immediate outlook for utilities, but because they have been driven down drastically in price, because those that pay dividends offer good yields and because "of the essential and noncompetitive character of the utility business." However, it is proper to call attention to two factors which continue to operate adversely against these companies—constantly higher taxes and pressure for reduction in rates to consumers. The Malden Electric Company, Malden, Mass., illlustrates this situation in a leaflet accompanying September bills. It says that the average residence rate has been cut from 11 cents in 1921 to about 6½ cents now, or a saving ranging from 39 per cent to 43 per cent for typical four-room, six-room and eight-room houses. Tax payments of the utility increased 60 per cent since 1928.

Nine Months' Sales Of Autos Top All of 1932

DETROIT, Oct. 3—Sales of new passenger cars this year through the middle of September exceeded all of 1932, says R. L. Polk & Co.

August totaled 178,661. This brought the total for eight months to 1,046,688, only 50,000 short of 1,096,245 in all of 1932. This mark will be passed when September sales total is compiled.

The August total of 178,661 was 91.2 per cent greater than 93,457 in August, 1932, this monthly gain being the largest yet recorded this year. However, it was 3.8 per cent below 185,660 in July.

Sales of new trucks in August totaled 28,807, up 91 per cent from 15,081 in August, 1932, and off 6 per cent from 30,642 in July.

Sees Government Displacing Labor Unions Eventually

Economist Says Need for Them Gone, With Federal Arm Around Worker

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—The belief that the Government, placing its strong arm around the wage earner through the medium of the NRA, and affording guaranty of all reasonable demands, will eventually displace the labor unions as the guardians of the toiler, is expressed by Mr. C. T. Revere, economist of Munds, Winslow & Potter, in a special analysis of the aims, principles and economic implications of the National Recovery Act.

"It would seem," says Mr. Revere, "that with a powerful Government standing as champion for the rights and privileges of the workers, there would be no legitimate excuse for levying membership dues which constitute such a tax on the income of the toiler. It therefore is our belief that if NRA succeeds in bringing about the acceptance of its fundamental philosophy, the basic reason for the labor union as we have known it in the past no longer prevails.

"It is not to be expected that labor leaders will relinquish their power without a struggle, but economic forces work out their solution in inexorable fashion even against political expediency or intimidation of the working masses."

Although the industrial horizon at the moment is clouded by strikes in many producing centers, and there is general uneasiness over the labor outlook, Mr. Revere believes that it has been too readily assumed that NRA has signed a blank check in favor of union labor. He expresses the conviction that this conclusion is unjustified.

"We think good citizenship should hail the recovery program as consummating the Magna Charta of labor," he continues. "In making provisions for minimum wages, living working conditions, elimination of child labor and planning of industry, NRA has given to labor all that it has fought for over a long period of years."

Freight Loadings In Fourth Quarter 15 P. C. Above 1932

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—Freight carloadings in the fourth quarter of 1933 will be nearly 15 per cent above actual loadings in the same quarter of 1932, according to estimates just compiled by the 13 Shippers' Regional Advisory Boards.

On the basis of these estimates, freight carloadings of the 29 principal commodities which constitute over 90 per cent of the total carload traffic will be 4,920,561 cars in the fourth quarter of 1933, compared with 4,290,050 actual loading for the same commodities in the corresponding period last year.

Every one of the 13 Shippers' Regional Advisory Boards, which include approximately 20,000 shippers throughout the United States, reported an increase in the estimated carloadings for the fourth quarter of this year compared with the same period in 1932.

Incorporated Investors Strengthen Portfolio

During the past quarter Incorporated Investors added seven new companies to its investment portfolio and increased its holdings in ten companies already owned.

Commenting on the additions made to the portfolio, the management of Incorporated Investors says:

"It is our opinion that the underlying trend in business activity and prices both in this country and abroad is definitely toward higher levels. Although the wisdom of some of the artificial stimuli which are being applied to facilitate and speed up the improvement may be open to serious question, the more fundamental underlying natural forces appear favorable to recovery. The changes made in the holdings of Incorporated Investors last quarter, therefore, have been along the line of increasing the fund's participation in those companies and industries which will benefit most from a general recovery in business activity and prices."

Rothschilds New Head Of Store Principals

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—Mr. Walter N. Rothschild, president of Abraham & Straus, was selected chairman of a nation-wide committee of store principals, members of which will attend all future code hearings affecting the interests of retailers, it was announced, following a meeting of the organization committee.

It is expected that this committee, composed of department and specialty store owners, will coöperate with members of other retailing organizations in their study of codes, Mr. Rothschild said.

Commercial Credit Net For August $300,241

BALTIMORE—Consolidated net income of Commercial Credit Company for August was $300,241 after charges and taxes and $365,712 for July, according to A. E. Duncan, chairman of the board.

These earnings, it is stated, covered full dividend requirements on all issues of preferred and Class A convertible stocks and left a balance available for the common stock of $184,590 for August and $147,903 for July. Outstanding common stock amounts to 954,052 shares of $10 par value.

Plans for Improving German Economic Situation Outlined

New 4 P. C. Communal Bonds Will Enable Municipalities to Consolidate Short-Term Debts—Relief Payments to Be Cut—Submits Works Projects

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—The German Government's plans for improving the economic situation, and especially for creating employment, were outlined to the new German Economic Council here recently.

Through the reconstruction of communal finance, energetic extension of labor-creation schemes already begun, and loosening up of internal money and capital markets, the Government expects to initiate the second part of its great reconstruction program outlined by Chancellor Adolf Hitler in his May Day speech to German labor.

New Communal Bonds

The finance of German municipalities and other local authorities has long been a cause for grave apprehension since so many of them verge on bankruptcy. It is now intended to help needy authorities by consolidating their short-term debts and by granting them concessions regarding the present social relief expenditure.

The new communal bonds will be issued bearing 4 per cent interest and redeemable with 3 per cent interest from Oct. 1, 1936. Creditors who are dissatisfied that henceforth they are getting only 4 per cent should realize, it is pointed out, that the new bonds will bear the guarantee of the Ministry of Finance, thus removing the fears of non-payment which many creditors have hitherto held regarding these debts. Creditors who refuse to accept the new conditions cannot claim any interest on their credits during the next five years.

Though such an arrangement says nothing regarding the long-term debts of these local authorities, yet it is a most important step in the reconstruction since it accounts for debts amounting to more than 2,000,000,000 marks. It is also claimed that the local authorities will now be able to plan their finances on a sounder basis in future and that they will have an opportunity to coöperate in the general employment schemes in their areas.

To Aid Capital Markets

The new labor creation schemes include apportioning 500,000,000 marks especially for various kinds of building projects, which have already been submitted to the different government departments concerned.

As a means of loosening up money and capital markets the Reichsbank is to consider certain extensions to the existing bank law which will enable the Reichsbank to aid in broadening functional activities of capital markets and increasing the confidence of investors generally.

The meeting was the first session of the German Economic Council which consists of 17 members drawn from various branches of industry. Together with them sat also representatives of various Reich's ministries such as finance, labor transport, propaganda, justice, the Prussion Minister of Finance and a number of Prussian state secretaries.

This council, as with all other similar bodies set up under the National Socialist State, is merely an advisory body. It is a small circle of personalities, according to an official communiqué, who can advise the Government quickly and decisively on certain matters. Its members attend, it is emphasized, not as representatives of particular industrial interests, but as representatives of the whole of German industry.

Improvement to Be Slow

It was momentarily impossible, Dr. Kurt Schmitt, Minister of Economy, declared in opening the conference, to expect to see a tremendous improvement in German economic conditions, in view of the state of affairs existing when the Government took office last January. But whereas then there were 11,500,000 registered employed in Germany, today that figure had risen to 13,750,000, indicating an improvement of 3 per cent. Through the government work creation scheme 300,000 workers have been sent back to work.

In this connection it is interesting also to note that the Reich's railways, at their recent meeting, declared that 62,000 new workers taken on a few weeks ago would continue in employment under the new projects which the railways were now developing.

Employers engaged in farming, forestry, inland fishing and coastal fishing will also, according to a decree which becomes valid on Oct. 1 next, be exempt from paying unemployment insurance for their workers.

At the same time it is expected that in return for such concessions employers themselves will do all possible to help their own employees through the winter.

Those unemployed who were duly registered on Sept. 30 will continue to receive unemployment pay, but nothing is stated regarding any government provision for those who naturally will become unemployed, especially in those occupations through the winter months.

The World's Business

Eggs

A FEW figures of the operations of that ambitious trader, E. A. Crawford, who was recently suspended from membership in the Chicago Board of Trade, have come to light. It appears that in addition to his other ventures, he had a tremendous stake in the egg market. He was reported to be "long" on approximately 3,168,000,000 eggs—a corner on the yearly output of some 25,000,000 hens!

Spending

The analogy with a private individual, who should not overspend, is not applicable to a nation, and still less to a world. The individual, by saving or spending, cannot affect the value of money, but if a cautious world starts to save too much in comparison with its rate of new remunerative investment, its prices may so fall that its industry is killed. And if, at one stage of the cycle, the world spends freely in a manner which, in an individual would be rash or ruinous, it may so stimulate trade and accelerate the circulation of money that it puts down the commodity value of its currencies till its debts become less onerous, and its real income actually rises by spending.—Sir William Cecil Dampier, F. R. S.

Tariff Truce

Holland's example in denouncing the tariff truce has been followed by enough countries now to make that truce a dead letter. Nobody can blame those countries. They are simply recognizing facts. For instance, Great Britain, once the old free trader, has imposed more than 50 new tariffs since the tariff truce was signed, though she could say that these do not constitute violations of the pact, which declared that no action could be taken on a "new initiative." The phraseology, which was British, was apparently regarded as justification for an entirely new layer on top of existing trade restrictions.

Tariff Walls

Professor James T. Shotwell, one of the architects of the Kellogg Pact, world agency for promoting political appeasement, has turned his attention to the need for economic appeasement. He reminds me of a proposal which he advanced several months ago for combating high tariffism. He would grade tariffs according to the living standards prevailing in different countries. If a nation had low standards, tariffs against the goods of that nation would be high, and vice versa. Living conditions would be inspected constantly in order to keep tariffs abreast of changes. Dr. Shotwell says that his scheme, which would eliminate labor as an element in international competition, is being discussed in political circles here and abroad.

Difficulties

Would such a plan have the desired effects of promoting better labor conditions and, consequently, of bringing nations closer together over lowered tariff barriers? It is difficult to say. The scheme involves the creation of an international bureaucracy, whose duty would be continually to check such matters as wages, hours of employment, and so forth. Professor Shotwell thinks that the organization is already at hand in the International Labor Office at Geneva. But it is doubtful whether the nations would permit such continued inspection any more than some of them are agreeable at present to continued inspection of armaments. In time, however, this difficulty might be removed—as it is being removed in the matter of armaments, international inspection of which has been agreed to by the Roosevelt Administration. But then the plan would run up against an obstacle which apparently has not been taken into consideration. Parity in labor conditions would not help the nations to start off at scratch in competing with each other. Cheap labor is the excuse, not the warrant, for tariffs, as is now being recognized in Great Britain, where the complaints about cheap Japanese labor have been forgotten in the realization of superior Japanese skill or organization in several branches of the textile trade.

Specialisation

International trade, like domestic trade, should be based on the specialization of function. Take the example of Cuba. Cuba is favored by climate and labor conditions in the production of sugar. Thus we should be better off if we opened markets to Cuban sugar, instead of shutting them. In return Cuba could buy goods that other countries specialize in. Much of the trouble today is that nations which have been encouraged to overexpand a specialized industry by foreign demand have been turned back upon their own resources by the growth of economic nationalism. Exchange is the real insurance of prosperity.

Sales Resistance

Talk in general that sales resistance is being encountered at the higher prices which have been attained for retail goods. This will keep prices reasonably better than any exhortations. Prof. W. F. Ogburn, formerly of the NRA, says it is just as patriotic to buy cheap as it is to buy NRA.

H. B. E.

Capital Goods Industries Are Forging Ahead

Substantial Recovery Noted Since the Low Point of This Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—Industries making producers' or capital goods outstripped industries producing consumers' goods and services in rate of recovery from the low point of March, 1933, to August, according to an analysis of United States Department of Labor indexes made by the National Industrial Conference Board.

In a representative group of capital goods' industries employment increased 29.2 per cent and pay rolls 44 per cent, while in consumers' goods industries employment gained 16.9 per cent and pay rolls 25.9 per cent.

The importance of the two great divisions of industrial activity represented in these computations is indicated by the fact that in 1929 the group of producers' goods industries employed 2,800,000 persons with a total pay roll of $4,806,000,000 and the group of consumers' goods industries gave work to 9,500,000 persons, paying them a total in wages of $11,200,000,000.

On the other hand, in the three-years decline from the peak of 1929 employment and pay roll in capital goods industries dropped proportionately faster than employment and pay rolls in the consumers' goods industries.

Employment Fluctuations

"Employment in the consumers' goods industries declined with seasonal irregularities from the high point of 109.6 registered in December, 1929, to the low of 69.7 in March, 1933, while employment in producers' goods industries dropped from the high of 111 in August, 1929, to the low of 31.8 in March, 1933," continues the analysis. "The curve of employment in consumers' goods industries shows a regular annual rise in December, representing Christmas trade, and an annual slump in the summer, with each December lower than the preceding December, and each July lower than the preceding July, except July, 1933.

In July, 1932, the curve was at a point only 71.1 per cent of the 1929 level. Since March, 1933, when the low point of the entire period 69.7 per cent was reached, the advance of employment has been notable, the August figure at 81.5 per cent of the 1929 level being nearly as large as the previous December The course of pay rolls in consumers' goods industries has followed the course of employment, although fluctuations have been smaller, and the decline has been greater. While employment in March, 1933, was more than two-thirds, or 69.7 per cent, of the 1929 level, pay rolls were less than one half, or 49.8 per cent of that level. In other words, workers' incomes declined more than their numbers. This was due in part to a lessening of the hours of work per week and in part, particularly in the latter half of the period, to reduction of wage rates. Since March, 1933, there has been an increase in pay rolls, which in August stood at 62.7 per cent of the 1929 figure, an advance of about 26 per cent, and in the same period employment increased about 17 per cent. From July to August, 1933, however, pay rolls increased 8.3 per cent, and employment rose 4.6 per cent.

Good Recovery

The course of employment and pay rolls in the group of activities primarily intended for producers' uses has been quite different. Employment in 1929 showed marked changes during the year, and the subsequent decline dates rather from the month of August than from the year as a whole.

As early as January, 1930, employment had dropped more than 10 per cent below the average level of the previous year and nearly 20 per cent below the level of August, 1929. The decline in employment has been practically continuous and precipitous, reaching its lowest point in March, 1933, when it was only 31.8 per cent of the average level of 1929. Since then there was a continuous advance, and at 41.1 per cent of the 1929 level, in August, 1933, employment had advanced by more than one-fourth, 29.2 per cent, over the March level.

Total pay rolls decreased with the same regularity as employment, but even more rapidly. In March, 1933, poy rolls were only 18.2 per cent of the average level of 1929. A subsequent recovery of about 44 per cent over the March level, brought them in August, 1933, to 26.2 per cent of the level of 1929.

National Investors Group Reports Net Asset Increase

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—Report of Fourth National Investors Corporation as of Sept. 30, 1933, shows net assets at market value equal to $27.63 a share comparing with $24.18 a share on Dec. 31, last, and $26.22 a share on Sept. 30, 1932.

Report of Second National Investors Corporation as of Sept. 30, 1933, shows net assets at market value of $5,513,089, equal to $55.13 a share on the convertible preferred stock, compared with $50.33 a share on preferred on Dec. 31, last, and $54.78 on Sept. 30, 1932.

Report of Third National Investors states that as of Sept. 30, 1933, net assets totaled $4,733,184 at market value, equal to $21.50 a share, compared with $19.65 on Dec. 31, 1932, and $21.39 on Sept. 30 a year ago.

Favorable Dividend Changes

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—Favorable dividend changes in September totaled 97 as compared with 87 in August, says Standard Statistics Co. Thirty-two payments were increased, 23 were resumed, 32 extras were voted and 11 initial dividends appeared. The month saw 49 unfavorable changes as compared with 39 in August.

Credit Expansion And Price of Gold

DISCUSSING credit expansion and the price of gold, in its current Weekly Observations, Hornblower & Weeks emphasizes that the fear that the dollar may rally is doubtless doing as much to handicap the expansion of commercial credit which the Administration is trying to foster as the fear that the currency will be violently depreciated has done to date in hampering the long-term investment bond market.

In view of the close relationships which exist between gold and the sensitive commodity prices, the survey says "that borrowers generally must be given some tangible assurance that the improvement which has occurred in our commodity prices will not be brought into question by a rally in our dollar quotations due to the shifting of funds in the international money markets."

Japan Takes Lead As Chief Cotton Cloth Exporter

Data Show Shipments Exceed Those of Great Britain in 1933

TOKYO, Oct. 3 (AP)—Japan's cotton industry pointed to statistics today and claimed it had ended Great Britain's century-long reign as the world's greatest cotton cloth exporting nation.

Statistics prepared by the Japanese Federation of Cotton Textile Manufacturers for the first eight months of 1933 showed Japan exported 1,392,000,000 square yards of cotton cloths to Britain's 1,386,000,000.

Leaders of the industry described the statistics as illustrating the steady gains made by the vigorous young Japanese industry which entered world markets three-quarters of a century after the British at the expense of Lancashire's domination.

In 1929, the statistics further showed, exports of cotton cloths from Great Britain totaled 3,866,000,000 square yards to 1,418,000,000 for Japan.

In 1932, Great Britain exported 2,198,000,000 square yards while Japan exported 2,031,000,000.

The Japanese success in the trade offensive was considered attributable partly to the depreciated yen and low wages along with increasing industrial efficiency and the vigorous search for markets throughout the world.

Japanese industrialists assert that the British have desperately combated Japan's trade expansion by raising trade barriers in many sections of the British Empire.

Credit Men Fight Racketeering In Lawful Business

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—The National Association of Credit Men has announced a nation-wide campaign against racketeering in legitimate business.

Estimating that racketeers have taken nearly $750,000,000 from legitimate business already this year, the association has enlisted the aid of its 20,000 member organizations, comprising the largest manufacturers, wholesalers, and banks in the country, in its campaign. Its fraud prevention bureau, with trained investigators in 40 key cities, will coöperate with the Department of Justice division of investigation and post office inspectors. The set-up will be permanent.

The bureau is solely interested in prosecution of racketeers and already has obtained 1450 convictions since its formation in 1926.

Great Western Sugar

OMAHA, Oct. 3—The beet sugar season opened here in six plants of Great Western Sugar Company in western Nebraska. About 5000 will be employed for three to four months.

Interest Begins OCT. 10 ★

★ *Write for folder "Banking by Mail"*

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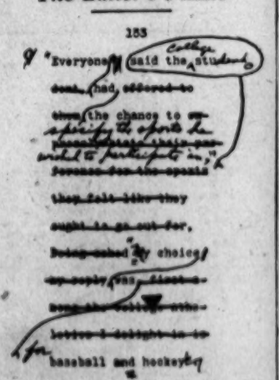
The Editor's Puzzle



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

Oklahoma Chief Factor in Weeks' Oil Output Drop

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 3 (AP)—Oklahoma accounted for the greater part of a 27,400-barrel drop in national crude oil production last week. The Oil & Gas Journal reported output fell from 2,494,700 to 2,467,291 barrels a day.

Oklahoma production decreased from 578,765 to 527,670 barrels a day.

There was a 29,291-barrel increase in Texas, output of that State rising from 997,415 to 1,028,706 barrels daily.

The Rocky Mountain area was down 300 barrels to 81,310 barrels. California production increased from 474,750 to 475,900 barrels.

Money Problem Befogs Pundits Of Wall Street

Analysts and Bankers See Difficulties of Inflation and Stabilization

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—An end to monetary uncertainty is persistently urged in leading Wall Street banking quarters as a prerequisite to continued business recovery.

Nevertheless, the difficulties of taking positive action to fix the value of the dollar at this time are recognized, and for this reason opinion is about as completely befogged at the moment as it has been at any time in months.

The difficulties of luring capital into new enterprises when no one knows what kind of dollars he may get back, are obvious. But a good bond market has long been regarded as a forerunner of sustained business improvement. Inflation and a good market for bonds don't go together, however, and the talk of a huge federal refunding operation to save a big slice of the annual interest payments on the public debt has faded to a whisper.

Many analysts say the Government cannot risk any definite dollar devaluation or stabilization at this time which might be construed as deflationary, so the problem seems to be how to achieve financial stability and at the same time maintain an inflationary stimulus.

It is suggested that the dollar might be devalued to a level somewhat below its present ratio to the gold currencies, somewhere nearer 50 cents in terms of gold than 65 cents, its present approximate gold value.

But there are many serious obstacles in such a course. Some authorities insist devaluation should be accompanied by an understanding with the British and the French, so that our action may not be followed by even sharper devaluation of the pound or the franc, or both, with a deflationary influence on our prices.

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BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Oct. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Oct. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 20
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 7
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Oct. 16
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Nov. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1

Theaters

"Let 'Em Eat Cake"

Shubert Theater, Boston—Sam H. Harris presents "Let 'Em Eat Cake," sequel to "Of Thee I Sing," book by George S. Kaufman and Morrie Ryskind, music by George Gershwin, lyrics by Ira Gershwin. First performance, Oct. 2, 1933.

Well, they've done it. Nobody supposed Messrs. Kaufman, Ryskind and Gershwin could overcome the sequel handicap. But your observer, like everybody else in the crowded house, laughed just as hard last night as he had on that evening nearly two years ago when "Of Thee I Sing" took off for the Pulitzer Prize. It is as if the authors had said to one another, "Gilbert and Sullivan wrote a lot of pieces on one formula; why shouldn't we?"

They even had the courage to start with another election parade, with transparencies — "The Same Promises as Before," "When he Closes the Banks they Stay Closed." But presently appear the adherents of the opposing candidate, John P. Tweedledee, with "The Same Promises as Wintergreen." And contrapuntally interwoven with the "Wintergreen" March is heard the "Tweedledee" March.

Not to keep you in suspense, Wintergreen was defeated, and went into the business of making "Mary Blue" shirts. Business wasn't so good, so what more natural than a revolution and a Blue Shirt dictatorship? But the plot thickens. In order to get the necessary support of the army, Wintergreen had to promise the soldiers the war debts—when collected. When the army pressed for money, it seemed a good idea to send the deposed nine Supreme Court justices to battle on the diamond with the representatives of the nine defaulting nations, doubles or quits. And—golden opportunity—to make Throttlebottom umpire. Throttlebottom, of course, called a foul fair, giving victory to the debtors, and he and his colleagues were sentenced to execution by a revolutionary tribunal. How Mary saved them you'll really have to see for yourselves, my dears.

The satire is as biting and good-humored as before, and the score is witty and musicianly, with instances of good contrapuntal treatment of two and three choruses. Mr. William Daly, directing, kept the threads of these from tangling and maintained a lively pace throughout. Mr. Gaxton, Miss Moran and Mr. Moore are hardly separable from the principal rôles, and they are supported by a cast which includes most of the old friends of the earlier piece. There are some dull moments, notable the needless conversation between the Wintergreens about the children, but since the show is now too long the remedy is obvious. "Let 'Em Eat Cake" probably won't get the Pulitzer Prize, but it will have a long life.

L. A. S.

"Biography"

Plymouth Theater—The American Theater Society inaugurates its subscription season with the Theater Guild production of S. N. Behrman's comedy, "Biography," with Ina Claire. Beginning Oct. 2, 1933.

Quite certainly Mr. Behrman had no intention of pointing a moral when he wrote "Biography," but it is there all the same. Most successfully he has written a comedy that sparkles from the opening line, gaily intersperses quiet humor with keen-edged satire and ends on a note at once naïvely theatrical and utterly satisfying. And incidentally made a plea for understanding tolerance.

Marion Froude, an artist, less adept with her brush than in conquering hearts, left her native Tennessee for New York, arriving there via Russia and Vienna. During her travels quite a few important personages permitted her to paint their portraits and themselves to fall in love with her. To her New York studio comes Richard Kurt (Mr. Earle Larimore), editor of a not too reputable magazine, with a check in his pocket in advance payment for the story of Marion's career. Biography, in other words, is the axis on which the play turns.

Urged first by pressing financial need and her own irrepressible sense of humor, Marion accepts. But a former admirer of the Tennessean epoch, now opulent and pompous and seeking senatorship, is unenthusiastic about Marion's autobiographic venture. There are constituents to be considered. He brings weighty influence to bear on Kurt to cajole or compel him to forgo publication of the lady's memoirs. To no purpose. Kurt is embittered by sullen memories of unhappy childhood and grinding poverty. Hatred of the favored classes, scorn of complacency with a social system he loathes, are his pet obsessions. And Marion begins to see that he wants her autobiography only to knock public idols off their pedestals.

In her reasoned refusal to be his instrument of vengeance on society, Miss Ina Claire, as Marion, reaches great heights in a characterization that is marked with exquisite tenderness and lovable drollery, a tolerance that sees the gold beneath the dross of the pompous would-be legislator and wistfully sympathetizes with the embittered Kurt even while destroying the manuscript which means so much to him. Most ably is Miss Claire supported by a group of players who most intelligently interpret Mr. Behrman's play. W. R. M.

"As Husbands Go"

Wilbur Theater—The National Dramatic Players opened a new season of stock last night with a performance of Rachel Crothers's play, "As Husbands Go." The play, with its smart lines and the interpretation by the players, made good entertainment.

The actors showed potential ability but faults of direction marred the general effect. If Miss Gladys George, as Lucile Lingard, bored wife of a mid-western American, had played with more of the whimsical dignity obviously meant, and if Mr. Walter Gilbert as Charles Lingard, the prodigious Mr. Pollyanna whom Rachel Crothers conceived for her play, could have waited to take his bows until the end of his act, and if Richard S. Bishop as Ronald Derbyshire, the young English poet, had not talked like a western football coach, a smoother effect could have been attained.

The production raised some questions in style. Would, think you, a correct lady of 35 go walking in Dubuque, Iowa, on Sunday morning in sweeping red velvet and white fur, and would she arrive from an automobile trip in midafternoon, in equally trailing black satin and an ermine evening wrap? Miss George wore the clothes exceedingly well but after all, this was a play, not a style show. Three platinum blondes all in one evening (while we are speaking of style) were doubtless a feast for the gentlemen who prefer . . but Miss Jean Arden's smooth carkness was a welcome relief. She played Emmie Sykes, bored mother of an adolescent daughter, in a lively and satisfyingly burlesqued way which saved the play from dullness.

Miss Audrey Berry as Peggy Sykes and Mr. Don Woods as Jake Canon were enjoyable youngsters. Jake's leggy gyrations roused much enthusiasm.

Puppetry Course Ready For Philadelphians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3—A complete course in puppetry and marionettes, for public school teachers of this city is offered this year for the first time by the Moore Institute of Art, Science and Industry, and will be available beginning Saturday, Oct. 7.

The course is designed to give comprehensive and practical instruction in this art as well as to show its historical sources. All aspects of puppetry will be covered and the problem of lighting will be touched upon to provide a basis for developing different effects. The course will include the designing of suitable stage settings.

Mr. Josef Gersen of the School of Fine Arts, University of Pennsylvania, will be the instructor.

Excess Insurance Reports Net

Excess Insurance Company of America reports for the first six months of 1933 earned premiums of $1,182,014, compared with $1,102,718 for the corresponding period last year and an underwriting profit of $70,822 compared with $19,937.

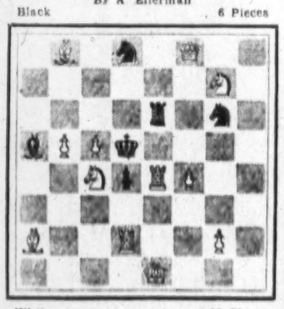
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1553

By A Ellerman

Black 6 Pieces



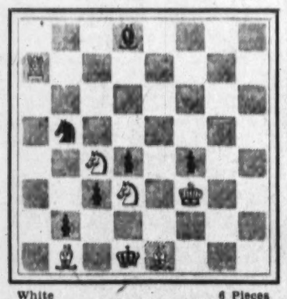
White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Chwila, 1932)

Problem No. 1554

By M. Havel

Black 7 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(B. C. F. tourney No. 11. Some readers may prefer this, with its delicate artistry, to the first and second prize winners of the same tourney, published previously. But fashions change, even in prize-winning chess problems.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1551. Kt-Q8

No. 1552. 1 K-B6 threat
2 Kt-K7 or Kt7
1. ——— R-K8
2. RxP(K5)
1. ——— R-Q8
2. RxP(Q6)
1. ——— R-B8
2. P-B7
1. ——— R-Kt8
2. P-Kt7
1. ——— R-R8
2. R-R4
1. ——— P-K8(Q)
2. Kt-Kt7

End-Game No. 167. White wins: 1 R-B6, Q-B; 2 Kt-B4, PxP; 3 Kt-Kt6. Resigns. If 2 . . PxR; 3 PxP, R-Kt2; 4 KtxB, KtxKt; 5 R-Kt4ch, Kt-Kt4; 6 RxKtch, PxR; 7 QxKtPch, etc. Like most combinations that arise in actual play, this has not an A-B-C solution, but the variations appear to give White a more or less direct win, and the ideas involved are certainly worth our attention.

End-Games

This will surprise and delight when once solved. It is supposed to have arisen in a game from the 1901 London Chess Club championship, Gunstain vs Bellingham.

End-Game No. 168

Black 12 Pieces

White 10 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

Reuben Fine, champion of the Marshall Chess Club, New York, and winner of the championship of the Western Chess Association last year, retained his title in the tournament just concluded at Detroit. In a field of 14 he won 12 games and lost only to Samuel Reshevsky, child prodigy of some 10 years ago, who was second, drawing four games. Dake and Willman, both of the Manhattan Chess Club, New York, were third and fourth, respectively.

Murray's "History of Chess," published by the Oxford University Press in 1913, remains the ultimate authority on the historical aspects of the game. The section dealing with chess in medieval times and literature is particularly vivid, and serves to remind us once more of the great popularity of the game, especially among the upper classes.

The Czechoslovakian championship finished Aug. 30 at Munchengratz. Flohr divided first and second prizes with Pelikorny, to whom he lost. Richter was third; Rejfir and Treybal were tied for fourth and fifth, with Opocensky and Zinner tied for sixth and seventh. Miss Menchik, the woman world champion, also competed, but did not figure in the prize list.

In the following game, from the Folkestone tournament, Alekhine demonstrates the weakness of Mikenas's opening tactics with restrained persistency.

Irregular

Alekhine White	Mikenas Black	Alekhine White	Mikenas Black
1 P-K4	P-KKt3(a)	24 QR-QB	B-KB
2 P-Q4	B-Kt2	25 B-K2	Kt-QB
3 Kt-QB3(b)	P-Q3	26 PxQP	BPxP
4 Kt-B3	Kt-Q2	27 BxB	KtxB
5 B-QB4	P-K3	28 R-B5	Kt-QR2
6 Castles	Kt-K2	29 Kt-Q3	K-Kt2
7 P-QR4(c)	Castles	30 KR-QB	R-B
8 B-K3	P-KR3	31 RxR	BxR
9 Q-Q2	K-R2	32 Q-B3	K-R2
10 P-KR3	P-QB3(d)	33 Q-B5	R-Kt2
11 B-B4	P-Q4	34 Q-Kt6!	Q-K2
12 B-Q3	P-R3	35 Kt-B5	P-Kt4(f)
13 B-Q6	P-KB4	36 PxP	PxP
14 P-K5	R-KKt	37 Kt-K	Kt-Kt3
15 P-R4	P-Kt3	38 Kt-Q3	P-B5
16 Kt-K2	Kt-B(e)	39 R-Rch	K-Kt
17 P-QR5	P-QKt4	40 B-Kt4	PxP
18 P-KKt3	R-R	41 PxP	Kt-R5ch
19 K-Kt2	K-Kt	42 PxKt	PxP
20 R-R	K-B2	43 Kt-B2	R-B3
21 Kt-B4	R-KK1	44 Kt1xKP	K-R2
22 P-Kt3	Kt-R2	45 Q-Q6	Resigns
23 P-B4!	B-Q2		

(a) White starts a move ahead. This move really concedes more time because it does not hinder White at all in developing. It is both poor chess and poor psychology, for why give the better player the best of the opening if you can help it.

(b) White steers clear of impulsive P play in the opening, preferring to hold as much of the board as possible with piece play rather than with inflexible center P play.

(c) Almost a waiting move, but also a preparation for action or counter-action on the Q side.

(d) Creating the first tangible weakness, though White is ready for other liberating moves.

(e) Perhaps 16 . . . P-QR4, with better chances of developing the QB, would be more satisfactory, though in reply White would undoubtedly play for P-QKt4 and action on the QKt file.

(f) White has capitalized the open QB file, and is about to win material. Hence Black decides on drastic play on the K side.

K. Opocensky of Czechoslovakia made the best individual record in the Folkestone team tournament, winning 11½ points out of 13. Here is how he defeated Simonson of New York in the last round. Simonsen, the youngest player in the tournament, was unable to cope with an Albin Counter-Gambit, with which his opponent had had much experience in Prague tournaments.

Albin Counter-Gambit

Simonson White	Opocensky Black	Simonson White	Opocensky Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	31 RxR	Kt-K3
2 P-QB4	P-K4(a)	32 P-KKt3	B-Q4
3 PxKP	P-Q5	33 B-K3	P-KKt4
4 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	34 R-Q4(e)	P-Kt5
5 P-QR3(b)	B-K3	35 B-Q5	K-Q2
6 P-K3(c)	PxP	36 P-B4	PxP ep
7 QxQch	RxQ	37 B-Kt	R-KKt
8 BxP	KKt-K2	38 B-B2	R-Kt4
9 B-B4	Kt-Kt3	39 R-KR4	RxKP
10 B-Kt3	P-KR4	40 P-KKt4	PxP
11 P-KR4(d)	Kt-Q5	41 RxP	P-KB4
12 KtxKt	RxKt	42 R-Q4	K-K3
13 Kt-Q3	B-K2	43 K-Q2	P-Kt4
14 B-Kt	KtxP	44 B-Kt3	R-Kt5
15 CastlesQR	Kt-R4	45 BxR	PxB
16 B-R2	B-Kt4	46 P-Kt4	Kt-B4
17 K-B2	BxKt	47 B-B3	K-K4
18 RxB	BxP	48 K-B3	P-K6
19 B-B3	P-QB3	Resigns	
20 KR-Q	RxKch		

(a) The Albin Counter-Gambit, which gives Black the attack at the expense of a P. White is somewhat hindered in development, but should emerge with the superior game.

(b) Better 5 QKt-Q2, fianchettoing the KB later. The text aims at stopping B-Kt5ch, which really isn't to be feared.

(c) If 6 QKt-Q2, Q-Q2 and White is tied up, as 7 P-KKt3 allows B-R6.

(d) This P later becomes indefensible. 11 P-KR3 is indicated, and had it been played, Black would not have turned the tables as quickly as he did.

(e) It's now or never for 24 P-B4, certainly an improvement on the text, which allows Black to paralyze White's K side pawns.

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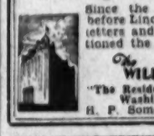

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Daily Features

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Preposition at end (C. B. P.)—The correspondent, referring to an example given in a recent Word a Day, writes:

> "Whom are you looking for?" is not correct. A rule in grammar says: "A sentence in English must not end with a preposition." "For whom are you looking?" would be better, but it also is not considered good English to end a sentence with a participle. "Whom do you want (or seek)?" would be better, don't you think?

H. W. Fowler ("Modern English Usage") says:

> It is a cherished superstition that prepositions must, in spite of the incurable English instinct for putting them late, be kept true to their name and placed before the word they govern.

He then quotes a score or more specimens of its use by noted writers, among them:

> Yet childe ne kinsman living had he none to leave them to.—Spenser.
>
> Such bitter business as the day would quake to look on.—Shakespeare.
>
> I will not leave thee until I have done that which I have spoken to thee of.—Milton.
>
> The present argument is the most abstracted that ever I engaged in.—Swift.
>
> The less convincing on account of the party it came from.—Burke.
>
> Enforcing his negation with all the might he is master of.—Lamb.
>
> It does for something to talk about.—Hazlitt.
>
> Let us see what it amounts to.—Arnold.
>
> Make them show what they are made of.—Lowell.
>
> So little do we know what we really are after.—Thackery.

He then concludes:

> If it were not presumptuous, after that, to offer advice, the advice would be: Follow no arbitrary rule, but remember that there are often two or more possible arrangements between which a choice should be consciously made. If the abnormal, or at least unorthodox, final preposition that has naturally presented itself sounds comfortable, keep it; if it does not sound comfortable, still keep it if it has compensating vigor, or when among awkward possibilities it is the least awkward.

We cordially indorse this display of common sense. Let the die-hards toil into the night trying to improve the examples.

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Serving Meals Attractively

A woman whose husband was unemployed decided to take stock of her capabilities and find which could be made most lucrative. Her friends had always admired her ability to serve meals attractively, and she found a solution to her problem in this simple art. Small classes of neighborhood women were formed—coming to her house one afternoon a week. A very nominal charge was made for these "lessons," the women alternating in bringing the day's recipe supplies. As the classes enlarged, this became a most profitable and highly interesting activity. Mrs. Hilah O.

Bait Farm

"The early bird gets the worm." This maxim can be taken literally as well as figuratively, judging from the example of some Los Angeles boys who sell fish bait. If the worms are kept in boxes of rich soil, they multiply with but little care. One boy who recently finished his education spends all his time scientifically raising earthworms, and now owns the world's largest vermifarm. He supplies fish bait from coast to coast, and ships as many as 20,000 worms on a single order. J. B.

The Editor's Puzzle

153

Everyone", said the student, had offered to them the chance to expressly state their preference for the sports they felt like they ought to go out for, Being asked my choice, my reply was, first among the college athletics I delight in is baseball and hockey".

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements)

Brevities

Punch: A Mexican restaurant is to be opened in London. The proprietor hopes that his door will beat all records in revolutions.

Roanoke Times: The winner of a bathing beauty contest out in Seattle is a most unusual young lady. She actually swims.

Detroit News: Paderewski says modern music is indistinguishable from the hubbub of factory mass production. We shall have to examine all reported industrial gains to see that they are not fox-trots.

When You Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature

Owl's Head Butterfly

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

TROPICAL butterflies hold a deep fascination for those who see them for the first time. Poets and musicians are tempted to memorialize them into poetry and song, and writers and artists sketch them.

The "owl's head" is a representative of the genus *Caligo*, found only throughout tropical South and Central America. It is large, averaging about six inches across the wings. The upper figure shows the upper wing surface, and the bottom figure, the under surface.

The upper side is colored in velvet black with a broad band of lavender blue. But it is the under side which is the most interesting. When butterflies are at rest they normally fold their wings together, or slowly fold and unfold them. Taking a lizard's or bird's-eye view of a resting owl's head, one can readily see the mimicry implied in the common name. It is believed that the resemblance protects the butterflies.

Only about two out of every five specimens caught by collectors are without some damage to the wings, particularly near the eye-spot. This would indicate that certain birds do eat certain butterflies despite many statements to the contrary, and answers the question Miss R. H. M (Los Angeles) asks this department.

Some groups of butterflies, such as the pretty little group known the world over as "blues," have not only small eye-spots, but delicate tails that look very much like insect antennæ when the wings are closed. Usually, the insect imitated is known to carry a particularly distasteful fluid, unpalatable to birds and other insectivorous creatures.

What They Say

Looking Ahead

"The Tennessee Valley Authority is not a part of President Roosevelt's emergency relief program, but part of a long-time planning program to build a permanent basis for the future of the country. If we spend all our resources on the present emergency, and none on the future, the future will find us unprepared."—*Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority.*

Cooperation

"I hope that out of all these years of depression we shall cease to remain a people living in small groups, and that we shall work together to make our country the kind we ..k about."—*Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

Slow But Sure

"We shall have to be patient with this Blue Eagle. It doesn't fly as fast as some birds, but it is flying and it is headed in the right direction."—*Miss Mary E. McDowell.*

The Children's Corner

Grandpa Big Brown Bear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I BEG your pardon," said Grandpa Big Brown Bear, as he bumped into a tree as big around as himself, and then backed away apologetically; "I didn't know you were there. It's so dark, you see," and then he saw it was only a tree, and grinned at himself. "Well, anyway," he muttered, "it's always right to be polite," and he continued on his way through the woods homeward.

Grandpa Big Brown Bear was very polite and wonderfully good-natured.

Then, suddenly, "Good evening, Grandpa," piped up a small voice, right in front of him, in cheery but very respectful tones; and "Good evening," repeated a dozen more young voices near by.

"Well, well, well," said Grandpa, in amused surprise. "What's this? The Cubs Club out for a lark?" and he gurgled a laugh deep down in his throat, and tried to look fierce, but couldn't.

"Well," said their leader, explaining, "we are going home soon, but the moon went behind a cloud, and —but here he comes out again, and we'd like you to do something for us, Grandpa, if you will. Mebbe you won't think it very dignified, but—"

"Well, well," said Grandpa, with a great show of dignity, "What's this all about? Not dignified, heh?"

"We hope you won't be offended, Grandpa," the leader of the Cubs Club continued, speaking with great respect; "but we've heard that bears can dance, and we want you to show us how you dance a jig. Will you?" And the little fellows all joined in a chorus, "Will you? Will you?"

Pretending to be quite surprised, and even a little shocked at such a request, Grandpa Big Brown Bear finally yielded to their entreaties.

"Well, stand back a little. As there's no one around but you children to see, I'll try what I can do," he agreed.

There was a nice little glade along the crest of the hill, which sloped steeply down to the bubbling brook which ran along its base, and in this open space the members of the Cubs Club clustered to watch the performance; while Grandpa bade them stand back out of the way, and cocked his head to one side as if to think about his steps.

But, Grandpa's idea of a jig was very funny. First he stood on one leg and tried to kick out the other, but his legs were so short and thick that he couldn't kick out very far, and, as he changed from one foot to another, he found it hard to keep his balance. However, he was not one to give up easily, and so, since the young bears applauded him lustily, he kept at it for some minutes, kicking out first with one foot and then with the other, sometimes almost running into the crowd of youngsters, who dodged back to keep out of his way.

Warming up to his work, he danced more and more vigorously, until, suddenly, giving a more lively kick than usual, he pushed one of the little fellows over the brow of the hill, and, in his surprise, tumbled to the ground and rolled over the brink after him.

A moment later, both of them stood up in the bed of the brook and looked at each other out of eyes which seemed to laugh, even while the water streamed from them. "I beg your pardon, Grandpa. Did I make you fall? I'm sorry if I did," stammered the little fellow.

"You make me fall?" laughed Grandpa Big Brown Bear, as he gave himself a shake. "Why, it's very nice and right of you to apologize for getting in my way; but it was really all my fault. However, it's nothing anyway; and the water's nice this warm night."

Then together they climbed up the hill, at the top of which they found the rest of the club all trying their best to imitate Grandpa's dance. It was late, and so Grandpa sent them all home. Off they started, partly walking and partly dancing, and all as happy as young bears can be. And bears are really quite jolly and often very funny.

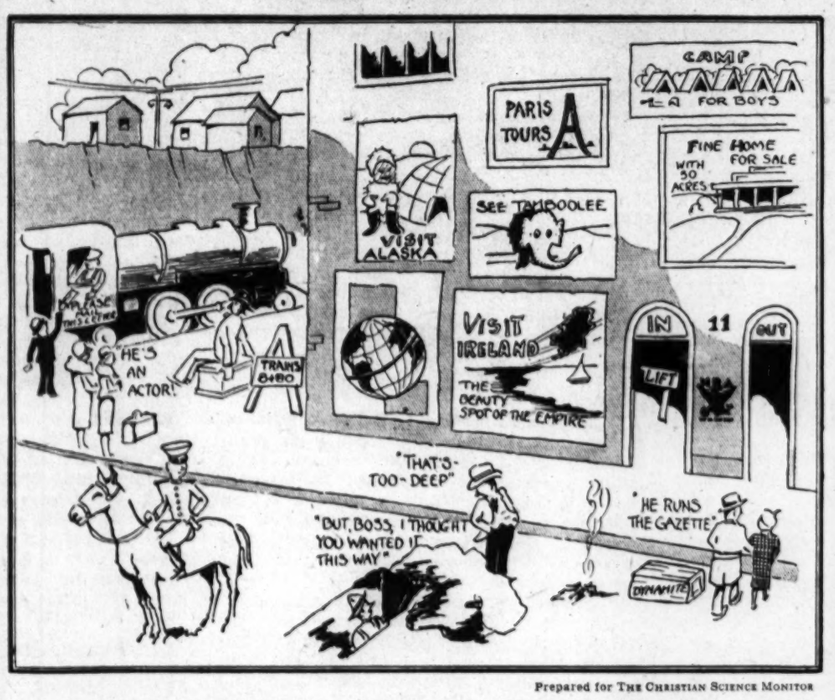
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

DARE to look up to God and say, "Make use of me for the future as Thou wilt. I am of the same mind; I am one with Thee. Lead me whither Thou wilt. Clothe me in whatever dress Thou wilt."

—EPICTETUS

Letter Puzzle 'E'



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

How many things beginning with the letter "E" can you find in this picture? Send your list to the Feature Editor. Four weeks from today the names of all readers who report 30 or more objects will be printed.

Letter Puzzle 'A'

Published Sept. 5

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Worth Knowing

THE LARGEST TRUCKS PERMITTED ON FEDERAL HIGHWAYS HAVE A MAXIMUM WIDTH OF 96 INCHES AND A LENGTH OF 35 FEET (LOADS INCLUDED)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In Lighter Vein

Author Speaking

Friend: "What do you consider the greatest poem ever written?"

Poet: "Well, it isn't quite completed yet. I'm putting the finishing touches to it."—*Scranton Times.*

The Retort

He: "When I play golf I don't think about eating."

She: "When I play bridge I don't think about cooking."—*Sie und Er* (Zofingen).

Not Borrowed

"The umbrella I bought from you is not much good."

"How is that, sir?"

"I left it in a restaurant yesterday, and it was still there today."—*Scranton Times.*

And the Senate?

"Allow me to introduce the man who has written more nonsense than any other man I know."

"What is he, a journalist?"

"No, shorthand writer to the House of Commons."—*Montreal Star.*

True Enough

"My boy," said the millionaire, lecturing his son on the importance of economy, "when I was your age I carried water for a gang of bricklayers."

"I'm proud of you, father," answered the son. "If it hadn't been for your pluck and perseverance I might have had to do something like that myself."—*Montreal Star.*

Social Snippets

A guest never knows how much to laugh at the family joke at the dinner table.

Most of the nuts one sees in society have fallen from old family trees.

Social tact is making your company feel at home, even though you wish they were.

The easiest way to climb the social ladder is to have your grandfather begin at the bottom of it.

All kinds of social knowledge and graces are useful, but one of the best is to be able to yawn with your mouth closed.—*Boston Transcript.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Tidying Up'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bell, Calif.

THE party was over, and as laughing couples urged the hostess to let them assist with the dishes, piled high on the table, they met an insistent, "No, I'll get up early in the morning and do them." The guests knew that the hostess was kept busy all day and a large share of each evening at her office, and that arrangements for the delightful evening had taken many precious hours of time otherwise devoted to study.

Ten minutes after the last guest had departed, a timid knock at the door revealed two of the guests, their party clothes exchanged for kitchen aprons and their arms draped with an appropriate number of dish towels. The hostess was kept out of the kitchen; and in the morning she found not only all of the dishes done, but her living room nicely tidied, the furniture put back, and the home in natural order.

This act of consideration has caused the hostess to watch for opportunities to express more love in her daily contacts, well realizing that no task is so humble that it does not bring genuine joy when it is performed with the desire to serve.

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Dinner 5:30 to 8
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Unexcelled Home Cooking
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Music by Geo. Gershwin—Lyrics by Ira Gershwin.
with Gaxton-Moran-Moore
Nights .50 to $3.00—Mats. Wed. and Sat., .50 to $2.50.

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Maestro Alfredo Salmaggi, Director
TONIGHT—BOHEME: Tom'w Mat., ROMEO ET JULIETTE; Tom'w Eve., CARMEN. Thurs., Oct. 5, SAMSON AND DELILAH; Fri., Oct. 6, LA FORZA DEL DESTINO; Sat. Mat., Oct. 7, BARBER OF SEVILLE; Sat. Eve., OTELLO.
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WILBUR MATS. TUES., NOW THURS., SAT. PLAYING
NATIONAL DRAMATIC PLAYERS with WALTER GILBERT in
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Mats. 25-35-50—Eves. 25-50-75. Plus Tax

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With GEORGE M. COHAN
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Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:15.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Noble Experiments

HOWEVER accurate and appropriate may have been President Hoover's characterization of the Prohibition Amendment in 1928, Americans well know the nuances of ridicule and condescension with which the opponents of that endeavor have since referred to the "noble experiment." Among those who—regardless of the nobility involved—have exulted in the prospective downfall of the experiment are most of the major figures of the Roosevelt Administration.

From their arguments as to why it was, from their point of view, doomed to fail, one might have supposed that they were much too wise and tolerant to try to legislate men into being good or to overturn in a moment the settled habits of a people.

One sees, nevertheless, not one but a series of momentous undertakings launched by the new régime, which, to succeed, require a fuller measure of coöperation, civic loyalty and respect for law than was accorded to the Eighteenth Amendment.

Most conspicuous, of course, is the NRA. How better might it be described than as "a great social and economic experiment, noble in motive and far-reaching in purpose"—Mr Hoover's words regarding the attempt to free the nation from liquor. Certainly it is a worthy purpose to improve the standards of wages, working conditions and trade practices in industry as a part of business recovery. But certainly, too, it is a far-reaching task—one beside which the difficulties of prohibition enforcement seem less terrifying—to set out to police the labor relations of all industry of whatever kind throughout the country and to scrutinize its treatment of the consumer.

Then there is the effort to get collective action of that most unregenerate individualist, the American farmer. To be sure, the methods here are persuasion, speaking even to the accompanying tinkle of silver. But the object is to curtail production, to prevent a quantity of goods from coming into existence which is greater in physical volume than the liquor the Volstead Act sought to suppress.

A prohibition law of the first water, and undeniably one of laudable motive, is the National Securities Act passed by the same session of Congress that adopted the Blaine repeal resolution. By this the Government assumes through elaborate regulations to do the useful job of keeping fraudulent securities from being sold to susceptible buyers. Yet it was said to be a rank derogation of national authority to use it to keep intoxicating drink from being sold to the susceptible.

Under even the more stringent state liquor laws it is usually necessary to prove not mere possession of intoxicants but possession with intent to sell. Yet now the United States Attorney-General is preparing to act under the anti-hoarding regulations against a considerable list of persons for simple possession of another and intrinsically harmless commodity—gold—which it is declared they are too disinclined to sell.

Now in all these things the Administration may have the most excellent reasons. President Roosevelt was frank enough to say before he entered the White House that he favored some social experimentation in the interests of economic justice and the general welfare.

Whether or not his Administration wills, it is entered upon one of the greatest of its experiments in the prospective transfer of authority against the liquor evil from the National Government back to the states. It remains to be proved that the people can be adequately protected from the greed of the liquor traffic on that basis. The Democratic Party is pledged in the repeal plank of its platform to support measures in the states which will promote temperance and prevent the return of the saloon.

By this time it is surely apparent to leaders in Washington that to accomplish any socially beneficial purpose within the responsibility of the whole people, there has to be an appeal to the public conscience and a demand upon civil obedience. May their aims receive more sympathetic understanding than many of them gave to the Eighteenth Amendment. And may they recognize soon their responsibility to call forth the utmost forces of integrity in the state governments to cope with the still unsolved problem of liquor.

A Queen and Values

IT IS highly significant that the quatercentenary of Queen Elizabeth should have passed in England almost entirely without celebration, save for an article in The Times and a small exhibition at the National Portrait Gallery. It aroused practically no interest at all.

No more striking example could be adduced to show the degree to which the spread of democratic ideas has modified the public's sense of values. Sir Walter Scott's centenary was recently marked by the publication of a book of homage to him to which many of the most famous writers of the day had contributed; and even a minor poet like Adam Lindsay Gordon gets a memorial in Westminster on his anniversary. But one of the greatest of queens is forgotten on such an anniversary because it is thought, consciously or unconsciously, that royalty has little or no relevance to the modern scheme of things.

This is a reaction from the old drum and trumpet type of history teaching that concerned itself solely with the marriages, alliances, quarrels, and personal adventures of kings and queens, taking no interest in the great social, economic and cultural movements that affect the lives of the people. But this quatercentenary has suggested to some observers that perhaps it is as possible to underestimate, as it used to be the fashion to overestimate, the significance of royalty.

When, for example, the history of the political developments of today comes to be written, it is not unlikely that the establishment of the precedent that no member of the House of Lords can be Prime Minister in England will be regarded as of cardinal importance. This precedent, it is believed, was established by King George.

So, perhaps, Elizabeth has been rather unduly neglected. Not a little of the great literature that is the glory of her age shows traces of her influence. On the accession of James I the character of English literature changes; it becomes gloomier, less virile, more introspective, less joyously confident. The optimism of Elizabethan literature is felt no more, perhaps because this optimism was largely due to Elizabeth herself. The great Queen therefore still possesses significance, as one of the sources of the finest literature that England has produced.

Relief vs. Pensions

FACING the American Legion convention in Chicago, President Roosevelt stuck manfully by his guns. He declared again against government payments to veterans merely because they wore a uniform in war time. He reiterated the principal tenet of the Economy Act—the payment of benefits only for disabilities incurred in or resulting from war service.

It is important that this rule be established. In some cases hardship may result. But the line must be drawn somewhere, and the distinction between service connected and non-service connected claims is the fairest and most easily recognized division. Review and investigation of individual cases should remedy the most serious injustices. The Legion and other powerful veterans' organizations can be depended upon to lend support to claimants. That is a proper and useful effort. It will be most useful to the country—and to the veterans—if expressed in endeavors to insure justice in individual cases rather than in political attacks on the general rule.

Mr. Roosevelt countered one of the favorite flank attacks when he took the position that veterans whose disabilities are not due to war service should be treated just as other disabled citizens. Where they are unable to take care of themselves the public—beginning with local relief agencies—should help them. But only after local and state help was exhausted would they become charges on the Federal Government. And then not because they were veterans, but because they were citizens in need of relief.

This is flat and effective denial of the sentimental and political theory that when a man put on a uniform he became a member of a special class to which citizens as a whole owed a special debt. It recognizes a debt only to men who suffered individual handicaps as a result of their war service. It rejects the claim that every man who volunteered—or was drafted—into the military forces, and performed, as the President said, "a basic obligation of citizenship," is forever after entitled to federal support.

It was time such a delimitation of the nation's obligation to the veterans was set up. If adhered to, it will avoid many of the pension abuses which afflicted America after the Civil War—even sixty years after it. And it will make possible better treatment of the one class to which the country rightfully owes a debt; it will concentrate benefits on those actually disabled in war service.

It runs into head-on collision, both with the proposal put forward by the Legion's national commander, that all incapacitated veterans needing support should be cared for by the Government and with the demand of the Legion's rehabilitation committee that there be free hospitalization for all veterans unable to pay for medical treatment. But it is the sound basis for dealing with veterans' claims. On this basis a stand can be made against insidious and destructive abuses, not merely of the compensation system but of the whole constitutional doctrine of equal rights of citizens. On this basis the fullest justice can be done truly deserving veterans. The President is to be commended for taking this position.

Advertising Milk

A DAIRY farmer in northern Illinois, happening into the barber shop, forcefully expressed his opinion of a state of society which gives the food producer so little for his efforts.

The barber heard him through, then said:

"You won't get any sympathy from me. I drove by your farm the other night and saw a big beer sign on your silo. For two or three dollars you are permitting your silo to be used to advertise a competitive product that has already reduced milk consumption 20 per cent in this town. Why don't you advertise your own products?"

The farmer went home with something to think about. Perhaps that barber has made a real contribution to farm relief. Certainly no brewer would permit a farmer to paint a sign on the side of the brewery advising folks to drink more milk. City people do a great deal of driving in the country. What would be the effect of a sign on every silo proclaiming the virtues of milk? If there is anything in advertising—and there is enough in it to make it one of America's leading industries—those milk signs would step up milk consumption.

Some persons may prefer a glass of beer to a glass of milk or buttermilk. But the number probably is not so large as might be supposed. Many of them drink beer instead of milk because propaganda has been dinned into their ears and flaunted before their eyes. In advertising phraseology, they have been made beer conscious. Why not make them milk conscious?

Dairy farmers are being told to reduce production. That may or may not be necessary. Certainly it is a defeatist policy. Why not try attack first? Maybe instead of killing every tenth cow someone can be found to drink her milk.

The Way of the Transgressor

CONVICTION of thirteen defendants in one day brings the Government's score to a figure that pretty clearly indicates victory in America's war on kidnaping.

Verdicts of guilty against six gang members who carried off Mr. August Luer, an Alton (Ill.) banker of advanced years, and kept him five days huddled in a small, damp cave, end the story of probably the most brutish and cowardly abduction among the number that have aroused public indignation since the Lindbergh case. At the same time, one of the most threatening gangs with which the forces of law have come to grips has been brought to book in the Urschel trial at Oklahoma City. There, seven defendants await sentence, and two others, just arrested, will soon go to trial.

It is not, of course, a cause for gratitude that a nation should have to put men and women behind bars in order to stop crime. But if these misguided individuals challenge the very safety of society by brazen depredations, it is better that society should prove itself able to meet and smother that challenge than that crime should go unchecked.

Three of the Luer defendants received sentences of life imprisonment, and some similar sentences are possible in the Urschel and other pending cases. This severity may have some effect as a deterrent, but of even more weight is the fact that punishment has been quick and sure. Instead of being the relatively easy "racket" that it once appeared, the business of abduction for ransom has merely added new proof that crime does not pay.

Franco-Russian Friendship

THE visit of M. Pierre Cot, French Air Minister to Russia, following the tour of M. Edouard Herriot, and the conclusion of a number of pacts with the Soviet authority, make it abundantly clear that no considerations of political, social, and even religious creed are allowed to stand in the way of what may be conceived as diplomatic necessities. This is not the first time that France and Russia have sought a union which appeared impossible due to their totally different mentalities.

Nothing seemed more unlikely before the war than a Franco-Russian alliance. In the 1880's Russia stood for absolutism and France for republicanism. The French looked upon the Russian Government as reactionary. The Russians looked upon the French Government as revolutionary. They had no sympathy for each other. Now the tables are turned. The French are held to be conservative and the Russians subversive. They have entertained suspicions of each other.

Nevertheless the same causes that operated in the 1890's are operating today. A common fear of Germany then forced France and Russia to stand side by side. Arrangements were entered into which eventually were consolidated in an alliance. Perhaps this union of France and Russia was the most decisive factor in pre-war diplomacy.

Is there today a common distrust of Germany which is producing similar consequences? In some quarters it is denied. But the general view is that, faced with Hitlerism, Russia tends again to turn toward France, and incidentally to make peace with Poland and with the Little Entente which are ranged with France. On the French side there is certainly a desire to reconstruct the Franco-Russian alliance which was broken at Brest-Litovsk.

Were the matter as simple as at first sight appears, there would be profound reason for regret. For we are irresistibly reminded of the pre-war alignments and we know in what they resulted. But happily European relations are more complicated. Thus Italy has come to terms with Russia. Doubtless it has mixed motives. Partly it hopes to counterbalance French influence. But Italy, if it accepts coöperation with Russia, does not intend to put itself in antagonism to Germany. It is still to be presumed that Germany and Italy will maintain a particular friendship.

To deny that there is some peril in these precarious methods of balancing nation against nation would be foolish. Yet it is proper to point to certain encouraging signs. Everywhere the political systems in Europe interlock. The pacts of Russia with the Baltic States, with France, with Poland, with the Little Entente, and with Italy postulate peace. The relations of Italy with the Little Entente and with France are improving. Italy is still a potential mediator between Germany and France. And France itself is still desirous of finding the means of rapprochement with Germany.

On the future interpretation of the diplomatic events of recent days the peace of Europe may depend. It is therefore of extreme importance that in everything that is done the notion of friendship shall prevail over the notion of hostility. That Russia will play an increasing part in European diplomacy is now obvious. It is essential that Russia and those countries which are seeking closer contacts with Russia should strengthen their resolve to exclude no nation from the constructive task of establishing peaceful relations.

Editorial Notes

Nearly 30,000 miles of state highways were completed last year in the United States. And while not at all doubtful of the fact, many a person would like to see them for himself.

Natural scientists assert that everyone is deaf to certain sounds. Many radio listeners, however, contend that there is no sound they have not heard.

Diary of an Onlooker in France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

WHETHER competition in transatlantic shipping has been carried too far, is sometimes asked; but since the other European countries intend to maintain the struggle, France does not intend to be left behind. Hence the care that is being taken in the construction of what will be the biggest of all liners. The work at Saint-Nazaire is being speeded up, though the ship will not be in service until after next year.

The general position of the mercantile marine has been transformed. Before the war France had a gross tonnage of only 1,793,000, though it stood high among the maritime powers. Probably it lost nearly half of this fleet and in 1919 it was greatly deficient in carrying capacity. The enormous efforts it has since put forth will indicate its desire to be numbered among the principal shipping countries.

Its precise place has varied—sometimes it has followed hard on the heels of Great Britain and the United States. Then it was overtaken by Japan. Italy made a great bid for supremacy. Germany joined the race. Whatever its rank may be at a given moment, France has practically doubled its pre-war tonnage. Moreover, French shipping is of all kinds. In 1914 an extraordinary proportion of sailing ships were still in use—nearly one-third. But of course the sailing ship is being swiftly superseded. France has paid special attention to the building of large and luxurious liners. It has not been uniformly fortunate. But certain of its ships, notably the Ile de France, are among the finest of the floating palaces now on the seas.

In speed, Germany managed to set up new records, though the older British vessels were in many respects unsurpassed. Italy, too, aimed at a rapid crossing of the Atlantic, and proved that it was second to none in building swift transatlantics. France was determined not to be outdone and it designed the gigantic Normandie, as it is now called, though it was tentatively referred to as the Super-Ile-de-France.

In order to make possible the building of this monster ship, which will be of over 70,000 tons, extensive works had to be undertaken at Saint-Nazaire, which is the principal shipbuilding center in France. The technical difficulties were enormous, but it was felt that it was necessary to proceed to a better "economic equipment" in every domain. The state took an exceptional interest in the development of docks and ports. It found money for their enlargement. It made loans to the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.

At the same time, considerable progress has been made in the amelioration of both inland ports and seaports. The canals had been badly damaged, but they have been lengthened, widened and deepened. The waterways traffic inside the country has been steadily growing, and is regarded as a relatively cheap method of transport. Paris and Strasbourg are extremely important shipping centers; the great Rove tunnel to the Mediterranean is undoubtedly the most remarkable enterprise, but there are others, such as the Rhine-Rhône canal, which are no less interesting. On all these projects the state has expended large sums in grants.

Marseilles has adopted further plans which will enable it to handle more efficiently North African as well as Near and Far East services. Rouen has new quays and it is agreed that the access to the sea must be further facilitated. Bordeaux has become autonomous and is managed by an independent port authority; it has ambitious projects. Boulogne, which stands first as a fishing port, has also outstripped Calais as a cross-Channel port. Havre has a new dry dock for the largest liners; it has electrified its plant. At Cherbourg, the new maritime station has been inaugurated and the scheme for a jetty to protect the harbor and to make it a more suitable terminus for transatlantic vessels is proceeding quickly.

Yet all these evidences of the exceptional interest which France, as a country which is surrounded on three sides by water, has taken since the war in the development of its maritime services, are perhaps not so spectacular as the fresh attempt to provide a transatlantic ship which will be bigger than any now afloat.

It will be remembered that a good deal of attention was directed on a series of fires at sea. Thereupon the authorities decided that particular study should be given to this problem of safety. There have been the most exhaustive tests, which have somewhat delayed the construction of the Normandie. These precautions have exercised the ingenuity of the engineers, for unwarranted alarm was spread, and propaganda of an insidious kind was based upon widely recorded incidents. Yet the risks of fire were infinitesimal. It is, however, characteristic of the French that they should apply their intelligence to the perfecting of the methods of coping with a rare emergency.

The maritime traditions of France are, of course, of ancient date. The Dieppe sailors, a century before Christopher Columbus, found land on the other side of the Atlantic, and Vasco da Gama pointed the road to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, are said to have sailed along the African coast, and to have arrived at Cape Verde. In the sixteenth century, Thomas Aubert and Jean Ango went up the Saint Lawrence and landed the first Norman settlers in Canada. French mariners went to Sumatra and fished for cod in Newfoundland.

Today, these old qualities of seamanship are finding expression in a new form. France has become second only to England as a colonial power, and its overseas interests are to be found in every part of the world. That is why it is concerned with its navy; and why it is equally concerned with the growth of its mercantile marine.

"Autumn Bulletins About Vermont"

Excerpts from a Radio Address by Gov. Stanley C. Wilson

MANY people ask me just when to come to Vermont to see the glories of the autumn foliage at their height. . . . Come now. The Vermont forests are aflame with color. . . . Mile on mile the picture unrolls in an ever-changing, gorgeous panorama. Ever new and ever entrancing, it is. . . .

I like the autumn in Vermont, the time of harvest, when the night air begins to have a tang and all around are the activities that tell of the fruition of the hopes of spring and summer.

I like the autumn for touring because the roads are not crowded and the tourist can take his time and not be interfering with the travel speed of others. Driving through the country in the fall, one can see the delights of nature instead of a stream of automobiles. If one leaves the main lines and goes back on the branch roads, he can see nature as it is instead of as man has made it.

Beautiful pheasants can occasionally be seen in the meadows. Great flocks of robins and other small birds fly from thicket to thicket, fattening on the wild cherries and other fruit before they take their long journey to the South.

One can see the squirrels busy storing nuts for the long winter. A gray squirrel with a butternut in his mouth sees you, and after a hasty look, scurries out of sight. The inquisitive red squirrel sits up on a limb and scolds saucily.

Occasionally a partridge walks along the road with a nervous "quit-quit," before flying to safety with a noisy whir of wings.

Leave the car and step into the forest a little way and sit down. From the trunk of a dead tree comes the rat-tat-tat of the woodpecker, occasionally interrupted by his cry of "pay-pay-pay." The bluejay's far-reaching, harsh, discordant note can be heard in the distance, and if you wait, his curiosity overcomes him, and he flies near, only to leave with strident protests when he discovers who you are.

Perhaps, as you wait motionless and silent, you may hear a soft patter through the leaves, and if you still remain quiet, you may be rewarded by seeing one of the elusive denizens of the hills—the red fox, the slyest of hunters when he seeks his prey and the wariest of game when he in turn is hunted. He seems to know that the open season has not arrived, as he picks up one forefoot and holds it in the air while he turns his head and looks you over. Then, like a flash, he is away, behind a bush and out of sight.

Among the most delightful pictures of wild life to be seen in my State during the summer and fall are the glimpses of the beautiful deer that abound in the forests. During the summer they frequently wander out into the pastures and fields, where they are likely to stand motionless while the automobilist passes or also wander unconcernedly about as though man were not an object of fear to them. If startled, they disappear with a grace and speed combined in no other wild animal which we have. I have seen a number of deer as I have been about this summer, and if one keeps alert, such sights are by no means unusual.

Twice of late, while driving at night, I have seen a sight that is rare—a party of raccoons out seeking their suppers, or perhaps I ought to say breakfasts, because their day begins where ours ends. The last group I saw comprised four of these beautiful animals in single file crossing the road ahead of me and so near that I passed within a few feet of them. My attention was first attracted by eight shining spots ahead. I thought a cat family must be in the road, but rarer game they proved to be. The shining spots were four pairs of glistening raccoon eyes.

It is a real pleasure to drift about Vermont in the autumn and see these sights. If you will come to Vermont, I can assure you that you will see that which you will remember as long as you live.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

More Important Than Wealth

SPEAKING to about 400 persons at the vesper service held on the campus of Bonebrake Seminary, United States Senator Simeon D. Fess declared that citizens should not be so much concerned about whether industrial recovery will come, but whether the country will continue to stand "for the Christian principles on which it was founded." . . .

"We will survive the depression," he said, "for we still have our farms, our industries, our banks and all the basic things that make prosperity, but what I am most concerned about is whether we will continue to stand for those principles of Christianity upon which this country was founded."

He likened the "boom" of 1928 and 1929 to the gold rushes in California and Alaska and to the land "boom" in Florida in more recent years, and frequently used the words "wasteful and wicked" to emphasize his points. . . .

He said that most Americans apparently "forgot God" and the Christian principles on which the country was founded, in their greed to become wealthy. There was such a tremendous demand for stocks that prices went way out of proportion to actual values, he said.

"Everything that goes up has to come down," the Senator quoted, "and that was true of the stock market. . . . Following this came the deflation. Prices of farm products reached the lowest point in years. Prices of manufactured products fell in like manner until everything was deflated beyond reason.

"The President has decided that one of two things must be done—either create a demand for products or raise prices to the point where they should be raised. . . . But he saw the danger of inflated prices and low purchasing power, so he organized the national recovery program, which provides for shorter working hours and increased wages to meet the increased prices. . . .

"How this program will turn out remains to be seen, but, whatever happens, I am confident that America eventually will come out of the depression if we place a proper value on the things spiritual rather than so much value on things material."—*Dayton (Ohio) Herald.*

A "Break" for the Taxpayer

TAXPAYERS generally will feel a pocket sympathy with the Missouri engineer who wants taxes made payable in monthly installments. He points out that tax payments are bunched in a few weeks of fall when most people would like to begin saving something for Christmas shopping. . . .

It is a timely point to make. Here the taxpayer has just met his quarterly federal income tax payment September 15. His state income tax deadline is October 1 and his local tax bill in most cases begins to cost interest after October 15. . . .

Spreading the load around the year might mellow the taxpayer's attitude toward necessary public expenses. It would lift a load on the other side, too. The annual curse of our municipalities is the necessity of borrowing nine months of the year in anticipation of October's tax revenue. In Massachusetts the bill for interest on tax anticipation notes comes to around $4,000,000 a year.

This is a charge purely and simply for antiquated, inefficient procedure. . . . Beginning with this fall's local tax bill, the taxpayer in any town of this State may pay in 10 per cent installments, so long as no payment is under $10. . . . A further reform becomes effective in 1935 when the assessor's date is pushed back from April 1 to January 1 and tax bills will be issued semiannually in June and October. By using his 10 per cent installment privilege then the local taxpayer will be able to spread his tax load over most of the year and the community will be saved a large slice of the present interest charges on tax notes. It is a step in the direction of Yankee horse sense and modern fiscal economy.—*Boston Globe.*